FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

HARRISBURG.

Wooden Bridges Forbidden.

SOUTH IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Compelling Attendance of Witnesses.

PITTSBURGH CONSOLIDATION.

South Side Annexed.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, March 29, 1872.

SENATE.

M'CLURE-GRAY CASE.

The majority report in the McClure-Gray case was submitted.

SENATE BILLS ACTED ON.

Mr. ANDERSON introduced a bill authorizing Pittsburgh Councils to forbid the building of wooden bridges. Passed.

The bill creating a commission to revise the revenue laws was defeated.

The bill urging Congress to accept the proposals of the International Steamship Company to establish iron ship building yards was passed.

The bill limiting actions for injuries was killed.

The bill establishing a State Medical Board was killed.

The bill authorizing married women to sell and transfer registered bonds was passed.

The bill compelling the attendance of witnesses on Legislative committees was passed.

The bill prohibiting parties in interest to testify when opposing parties are lunatic was passed.

The bill incorporating the Suburban Railroad Company was killed.

The supplement for the Pittsburgh Bridge Company was killed.

The bill authorizing two additional law judges in the Central Judicial District was passed only to a second reading—equivalent to a defeat.

The bill for five thousand additional copies of Bates History, was defeated.

CHARTER REPEALED.

Mr. ALLEN called up the House bill repealing the charter of the South Improvement Co. Passed.

PITTSBURGH CONSOLIDATION.

The Pittsburgh Consolidation bill from the House was passed finally, and goes to the Governor.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

Repealing the charter of the South Improvement Company.

Authorizing Bishop Domenec to borrow money on a mortgage as trustee of St. Stephen's Church.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

THE CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Mr. Humphreys has made arrangements to hold the Pittsburgh Consolidation bill, which passed both Houses, for three more days before presentation to the Governor, to afford an opportunity for expression of opinion.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, March 29, 1872.

SOUTH SIDE ANNEXED.

The South Side consolidation bill has passed both Houses and now awaits the signature of the Governor. This adds thirty-five thousand to the population of Pittsburgh, making it about one hundred and fifty thousand. Great rejoicing here among Pittsburghers.

SOUTH SIDE.

RAILROADS.

The Union Pacific Terminus Trouble.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, March 29.—A correspondent just returned from Lincoln, Neb., reports that about three hundred men, principally from Omaha, were assembled in convention, to denounce Council Bluff, Iowa railroads, the Iowa Legislature and the Chicago papers for interfering with the plans and designs of the Omaha and Union Pacific. The Omaha orators spoke rather profusely of every element of opposition, declaring, in the words of the sixth resolution, "that such legislation shall be resented to the utmost."

Western freight by four Iowa roads terminating here is rapidly accumulating on the river banks, and being transferred across the river as rapidly as Col. Nutt's transfer boats can do it. The exorbitant toll of ten dollars a car, fifty cents on the hundred, and a passenger toll of fifty cents for each passenger is pretty steep for the privilege of crossing a bridge built for the most part by the nation, and the roads are determined to have freight taken over the river in wagon loads before they will submit to such a tariff or acknowledge the taxation of a private bridge company. Still the platforms are being built on the Union Pacific transfer ground here. The people of Omaha are determined to have a railroad to St. Louis on the west bank of the river, to evade Chicago and Council Bluffs. The Union Pacific railroad gave passes to all attending the Convention.

OMAHA, March 30.—Consigners of westward bound freights are universally responding to the request of the transfer company, and are ordering eastern railroads to deliver their freight to the Bridge Transfer Company. Twenty cars of through and local freight were brought over to-day. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the published rates of the transfer are, including switching, three dollars per car less than the old boat transfer rates.

NEW ORLEANS.

Fire on Steamer City of Galveston.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—The steamship City of Galveston, Captain Rowland, arrived yesterday morning from New York with a full cargo of assorted merchandize, and took fire this morning, burning into the upper works, etc. The fire is supposed to have originated in the coal bunkers. The only cargo saved was from amidship and aft. The balance had been discharged, and the steamer was floated in water, and towed up the bayou ahead of value. Insurance one hundred and forty thousand dollars on the vessel and part of the cargo; insured in New York. Loss not ascertained.

Later.—The dispatch here this morning regarding the burning of the steamer City of Galveston was greatly exaggerated. Only a small portion aft of the smoke stacks was burned. Half of the original cargo was damaged by water. The principal damage to the vessel and cargo is thirty thousand dollars.

LOUISVILLE.

Run Over and Killed—Railway Rates Advanced—Industrial Exposition.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—To-night a locomotive on the Short Mitchell train dug in on Jefferson street, came near running into a car at the Shelby street crossing. Henry Case, a grocer, a passenger on the street car, seeing the danger, sprang off and fell under the locomotive, which ran over him, killing him instantly.

RAILWAY RATES ADVANCED.

The convention of railway ticket agents adjourned this evening, after the longest session ever held. The rates underwent a thorough revision, the charges made being generally slight advances on the old rates.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The Louisville Industrial Exposition Company to-night by the election of a board of eleven directors. $130,000 are subscribed to this enterprise thus far.

WHEELING.

Swindling Operation—Arrest of the Wrong Parties.

WHEELING, March 29.—On Tuesday last a man named Archer, of Noble county, was swindled out of twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars, in this city, by confidence men who took the evening train for New York. Their description was telegraphed to Cumberland, where they were arrested and lodged in the station house that night. On Wednesday night the arrested parties were brought here, and on examination yesterday they proved to be General Thomas Francis Burke and A. E. Costello, the great Labor Protection speakers, who were, through mistaken description, arrested as the swindlers. They were at once discharged from custody. They have taken active steps to prosecute lawyer here, and will unquestionably prosecute the parties who arrested and detained them.

ALBANY.

The New York City Charter—Eight Hours a Day's Work.

ALBANY, March 29.—An amendment to the New York charter was adopted providing that the Board of Aldermen shall be composed of six Aldermen from each Senatorial District and two Assistant Aldermen from each Assembly District.

Later.—The New York charter as amended passed the Senate.

EIGHT HOURS A DAY'S WORK.

In the debate in the Assembly on the Central Underground Railroad bill, the amendment that in the construction of the road eight hours be considered a day's work was lost, receiving only twenty-three ayes. A subsequent vote resulted in yeas 35, nays 76.

BALTIMORE.

The Indicted Oyster Packer.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—The frauds committed by A. A. Thomas, the oyster packer who was indicted some days since, will amount to $300,000. It is proper to state that A. Thomas & Co., who have branch houses in Chicago, St. Paul and other western cities, and who have been much annoyed by letters from the West, indicating that they were supposed to be connected with J. A. Thomas & Co., have no connection whatever with said firm.

TITUSVILLE.

Charter of South Improvement Company Repealed.

TITUSVILLE, March 29.—Dispatches from Harrisburg this evening state that the bill repealing the charter of the notorious South Improvement Company passed both Houses of the State Legislature to-day.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1872. NUMBER 78.

NEW YORK.

The "New Departure"—Card from Greeley & Co.—The Barnard Investigation Closed—Comparative Cotton Statement—The Proposed New Railroad—"Dutch" Heinrich's Case.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1872.

GREELEY ON "DEPARTURE."

The following will appear to-morrow in the *Tribune*:

To Col. William M. Grosvenor, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican Convention of Missouri, Washington, D. C.—Sir: We, Republicans of New York, wish to express our concurrence in the principles lately set forth by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri. We make this departure from the ordinary method of party action from a deep conviction that the organization to which we belong is under the control of those who will use it chiefly for personal purposes and obstruct free expression of opinion on important matters, which the gentlemen whom you represent have laid before the people of the United States. We believe that the time has come when political offenses of the past should be pardoned; that all citizens should be protected in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution; that federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden on the industry of the country as light as possible; that a reform in the civil service should be made which will relieve political action from the influence of official patronage; that the right of local self-government, the foundation of American freedom, should be reasserted and the encroachments of federal power checked; and we also believe at this time a special duty rests on the people to do away with corruption in office. The exposures recently made in this State have brought to light evils which are not confined to one party, nor to a single locality, and disclose dangers more formidable than any which the republic has yet encountered. With the hope that the movement begun in Missouri may spread through all the States, and influence every political party, we accept the invitation to meet in National Mass Convention, at the city of Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday of May next, and we invite all Republicans of New York who agree with us, to cooperate in our action. Signed—Henry R. Selden, Horace Greeley, Frederick A. Conkling, William Dorsheimer, Sinclair Tousey, Sigismund Kaufman, Ira O. Miller, Edwin R. Reynolds, William H. Briggs, Charles W. Godard, Henry D. Lloyd, William W. Goodrich, Waldo Hutchins, Hiram Barney, W. Freeman, J. Fithian, Geo. P. Bradford, Benjamin A. Willis, Horace Bemis and Lewis Lowenthal.

The *Tribune's* editorial on the call says: "The letter of certain New York Republicans to Col. Grosvenor, herewith printed, is the first unequivocal response from the East to the overtures of the Liberal Republicans of the West for consultation at Cincinnati on Wednesday, May 1st. Others will follow. There is no longer an excuse for doubt that the Convention will be held and be respectably attended. We presume that should any important action be taken at Cincinnati, those present from each State would designate the portion of their number to cast the vote of that State in the Convention. But no one is excluded from attending, and the invitation is so broad that many will doubtless be present who have not been invited. Cincinnati proffers all a general welcome. Whether the Convention will determine to put forth a declaration of principles, to present national candidates, or adopt some other form of expression of country, no one is entitled to forecast. Whatever it shall do or propound, will necessarily derive all its force from its accord with public sentiment. This Convention speaks with no authority, and has no power but that which will be accorded to the intrinsic worth of its acts and its declarations."

PROPOSED NEW RAILROAD.

General Winslow, President of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad, General Croxton, President of the Paris and Big Sandy Railroad, and those representing other sections of the proposed air line from the mouth of the Big Sandy river to St. Louis, have been here for several days engaged in negotiations looking to the completion of the entire line. If the local aid expected in Kentucky is obtained, the road will be finished in eighteen months, and with the Chesapeake and Ohio will form by twenty-five per cent the shortest route from the Mississippi to the Atlantic seaboard.

"DUTCH HEINRICH'S" CASE.

The case of "Dutch Heinrich" came up to-day in the Court of General Sessions. The charge against Heinrich is that he, together with an accomplice, stole from H. W. Baker a box of bonds and other securities valued at $50,000. Baker testified that he had on board that night Heinrich was one of the men engaged in the theft. The defence to-morrow will attempt to prove that the prisoner was in Philadelphia at the time the robbery was committed.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts for the week at all ports, 40,695 bales; last year, 76,321; total to date, 2,436,181; last year, 3,139,509. Exports for the week, 56,989; last year, 99,139; total to date, 1,569,460; last year, 2,171,031. Stock, 423,290; last year, 629,-772; at interior towns, 171,074; last year, 82,633; at Liverpool 684,000; last year, 750,000. American afloat for Great Britain, 226,000; last year 365,000.

MALCONTENTS IN COUNCIL.

A meeting was held by some of the leaders of the Liberal Republican party at the Fifth avenue Hotel, last evening, which was attended by Horace Greeley, Whitelaw Reid, Frederick Conkling, Sinclair Tousey, Judge Fithean and others. The deliberations were conducted with closed doors.

COMPROMISE ACCEPTED.

The offer of compromise by Henry Smith, ex-President of the defunct Bowling Green Savings Bank, to pay $50,000 in consideration of being released from further liabilities, was accepted yesterday by his creditors.

THE DUMPING GROUND.

The blockade at the foot of Covert Street, Brooklyn, has been ordered to be removed by Judge Delmar. The situation otherwise is unchanged, and the people threaten to use force to prevent the use of the dock by carters.

BARNARD INVESTIGATION CLOSED.

The case of Judge Barnard was closed before the Judiciary Committee yesterday. The Judge submitted a protest against the consideration by the committee of hearsay testimony.

JAY GOULD'S FRIENDS.

It is said that two of Jay Gould's friends, who remain in the Erie directory, will soon resign. Contracts made by the late management are to be re-examined.

THE MYSTERIOUS ORDER OF ARREST.

It appears that the tale of a mysterious order of arrest involves no prominent person and is a mere private matter, on which a good deal of money is at stake.

UNTRUE REPORT.

The report that Hank Smith paid all the money he was liable for the Bowling Green Savings Bank proves untrue.

SWINDLER ARRESTED.

Francis Herin was arrested on a charge of presenting false vouchers to the second Auditor of the Treasury for the purpose of defrauding the Government out of pension money not due.

SMALL-POX.

There were twelve cases of small-pox and three deaths. The Police Board resolved to continue free vaccination.

THE SMUGGLING CASE.

Judge Benedict refused a motion for the arrest of judgment in the case of John Talbot, convicted of smuggling.

RECOVERING.

Colonel Jack's family in Brooklyn is recovering. The deceased lady is said to be a sister of Prof. Norton, of Yale College.

PASSAGE OF NEW CHARTER URGED.

At a large meeting of Germans last evening, resolutions were adopted urging the passage of a new charter.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL CROWDED.

The Brooklyn small-pox hospital is crowded to overflowing.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Iowa, from Glasgow, has arrived.

UTAH.

Ratification of the State Constitution—Opposition to Admission—Newspaper Enterprise—Utah Southern Railroad.

SALT LAKE, March 29.—The total vote of the Mormons of Utah on the ratification of the State Constitution was 25,234. Probably one-half were women.

OPPOSITION TO ADMISSION.

A memorial protesting against admission is being signed by all Gentiles and occasionally by Mormons. From six to eight thousand signatures are expected within a few days. The papers here are agitating the question of the possibility of a civil war in Utah as the result of admission. The Mormons deny and ridicule the idea.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

Another newspaper enterprise in Salt Lake is on the tapis. Tookey, of the Corienne *Reporter*, is to be editor.

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Work on the Utah Southern Railroad is to be resumed at once.

COLUMBIA.

Colored State Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 29.—The Colored State Convention met to-day and appointed Secretary of State Cardoza, Lieutenant Governor Ransler, Congressman Elliott, Thos. Frost, and W. J. McKinlay as delegates to the National Colored Convention at New Orleans. A delegate declared that the New Orleans Convention must demand of the Republican party that a colored man be put in the National Cabinet. Only one-third of the State was represented.

CLEVELAND.

Adrift On the Ice.

CLEVELAND, March 29.—Just before dark last evening a being was seen on a body of floating ice a mile or two out in the lake, but the distance was too great to tell whether it was a man or boy. The matter was reported to the police, and two of the force volunteered to go out in search. They procured a boat and spent most of the night in the lake, but found nothing. A tug will probably go out in search to-day.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Sale of Arms to France—Navy Department Investigation—Comparative Financial Statement—Emperor William's Birthday—Weather Probabilities—Changes in Quartermaster's Department—Signal Service Reports—Clearance of Vessels on Texas Border.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1872.

SALE OF ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The examination of Marquis de Chambrun was resumed before the Senate Arms Committee. Mr. Harlan remarked that he was authorized by the Secretary of War to say that the Marquis was at liberty to testify as to any interview they had at the War Department. The Marquis said that on January 22d, in the second interview with the Secretary of War, that official declared that nothing would be regarded as confidential in the matter. Moreover, he wanted to have his letter to the Secretary of State spread broadcast. The Marquis said that on the 26th of January, F. W. Peck, for Remington & Co., proposed to examine all books relating to the transactions of Remington & Son. Peck said that the Remingtons had given him $10,000 for this purpose, but not to buy testimony. A. G. Reed was present at the interview. The Marquis said he had no reason to object to an examination. Bellonet declined to give his power to attend to that business.

M. de Chambrun then detailed his conversation with Senator Sumner, and spoke of the circumstances under which he gave the Senator a letter from Remington to Lecesne. Four or five days after this he handed Sumner a copy of a telegram from Squire to Remington, stating that he (Squire) had great influences at work for him, and two or three days before Sumner introduced his resolution the Marquis handed to him a letter from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State. He did not give these papers to Sumner for the purpose of asking an investigation, and in no way directly or indirectly had he asked for one.

The witness spoke to Senator Schurz in relation to the subject ten or twelve days before the resolution was introduced; nor did he ask nor suggest even remotely, that there should be or that he desired, an investigation. When the telegram from Paris, dated February 2d, appeared, witness went to the Charge D'Affaires, who expressed his surprise at it, and said that if such resolution as that referred to had been passed by the Committee on War Contracts, and had been sent to him to present to the Government, he should not do so, but give his Government time to reconsider it.

Mr. Hamlin asked whether the Marquis knew of any persons holding official positions in this country who have had communications with the Treaty Commissioners in Europe. Witness has never received an order or intimation of any kind from Secretary Robeson instructing him or having a tendency to influence him to favor any person whatever, or to omit any advertising by schedule or otherwise. Witness is solemnly responsible for all acts in his bureau.

Wm. P. Wood was sworn, and testified that he knew the late Simon Johnson of Washington.

Mr. Bartlett, in response to an inquiry, stated that he proposed to show that Johnson was the agent of Secor's for the collection of a claim, which was paid by the Navy Department, and that Johnson employed and paid Wood money to go to New York, and, with Secor, devise means to prevent a disclosure of the true character of this claim, which Johnson intimated to Wood was fraudulent.

Mr. Sargent opposed the introduction of mere hearsay testimony, as contrary to all rules of evidence, and unprecedented and unjust.

Mr. Archer suggested that the investigating committee of the House had extended the limits of the testimony very widely, but did not know whether evidence like this had ever been admitted in regard to the alleged statement of a man now dead.

Mr. Peters thought the offered testimony was plainly inadmissible. The object of the investigation was to ascertain facts. Moreover, it appeared that if Johnson made a statement at all, it was after the claim had been paid, and it was a well known rule of evidence that a declaration of that kind could not be received as evidence if made after the agent's functions had ceased.

Mr. Peters believed also that if Johnson were living, he would repel such a statement as totally false.

Mr. Blair suggested that proof was wanting of the fact that Johnson was actually Scott's attorney.

Mr. Bartlett replied that he could adduce documentary proof on that point by Monday evening.

Mr. Sargent said the theory on which this evidence was offered was, that the declaration of a scoundrel employed by another scoundrel, since dead, to do a corrupt thing with a third scoundrel was to be received as evidence of the guilt of a party having no connection with either.

Secretary Robeson denounced the attempt to bring in such testimony as infamous, and asked Mr. Bartlett if he expects to show that Johnson was his (Robeson's) agent.

Mr. Bartlett replied that he wished to prove by Wood that the claim was admitted by Johnston to be fraudulent.

After some further discussion, no other witnesses being present, and no decision being reached on the question admitting Wood's testimony, the committee adjourned until Monday evening.

CHANGES IN QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes have been made in the stations and duties of the Quartermaster's Department: Lieut. Thos. H. Tomkins, Deputy Quartermaster, is ordered to relieve Col. S. B. Halliard as Chief Quartermaster in the Department of Dakota. On being relieved, Lieutenant Colonel Halibird will be assigned as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Texas, relieving Lieutenant Colonel James A. Eakin, who will take charge of the Quartermasters Department at Jeffersonville, Indiana, relieving Capt. James H. Hoyt, who will be assigned to duty at Fort McPherson, Nebraska. Captain Edward D. Baker is assigned to duty as Depot Quartermaster at Ogden, Utah, relieving Capt. Wm. B. Hughes, who is ordered to duty as Depot Quartermaster at New Orleans. Capt. Edward B. Grims is ordered as Deputy Quartermaster to St. Louis, relieving Capt. S. Huilers, who who will relieve Major A. Montgomery at Buffalo, New York. Major Montgomery will relieve Maj. G. Chandler in the Department of the East, and the latter relieves Major James D. Moore as Depot Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, who is assigned to duty at Fort Yuma, Arizona, relieving Captain J. G. C. Lee, who awaits orders. Maj. Rufus Saxton is ordered to resume his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Columbia. Assistant Surgeon F. B. Monroe is relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte and ordered to Boston.

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following comparative statement of estimated receipts and expenditures of Great Britain and the United States for the fiscal year ending June, 1873, has been prepared at the Treasury Department: Receipts of Great Britain, $362,516,000; receipts of the United States, $359,000,000; expenditures of Great Britain, $345,334,000; expenditures of the United States, $238,826,984; public debt of Great Britain, $3,532,041,600; public debt of the United States, $2,192,880,997. The amount of bonds redeemed to date is as follows: First call, $91,850,850; second, $10,479,250; third, $11,887,500.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BIRTHDAY.

Rear Admiral Lee telegraphs to Secretary Robeson from Havana, that having been notified by the Captain of the German frigate Gazette that to-day was the birthday of the German Emperor, and would be observed by the German war vessels there, he had the vessels under his command dressed and a salute of twenty-one guns fired. On the 2d of March salutes were also fired in honor of the anniversary of the Russian Czar.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue falling west and throughout the Mississippi Valley, with southerly to easterly winds and increased cloudiness, and probably threatening weather, clearing tonight, and gradually extend its influence on Saturday to the upper lakes over the Ohio Valley and Eastern Gulf States. Partially cloudy but pleasant weather will prevail from Florida to the lower lakes, and eastward to the Atlantic, with light and fresh winds.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

Wm. Orton, the Postmaster General and General Myer were again before the Committee on Appropriations to-day, and had a hearing on the subject of an appropriation for paying the expenses of telegraphing the reports of the signal service. Hon. Wm. Whiting, Assistant Attorney General, represented the interest of the Government. The committee will continue the subject on Monday.

ORDER REVOKED.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day telegraphed to the Collector of Customs at Brownsville, Texas, revoking the order previously given forbidding the clearance of vessels with goods from that port for any point north along the Mexican border. The order was discussed in the Cabinet to-day, and the telegram was sent after the Secretary came from the Cabinet meeting.

POLITICAL.

Grant's Renomination favored at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—The Speaker of the House, now acting Governor, Brewster, made a speech last night favoring the renomination of President Grant and acknowledging the Packard Committee as the legal head of the party in this State. He stated that he regarded Governor Warmoth as now being without the pale of the Republican party, having distinctly proposed the renomination or re-election of Warmoth. Brewster's action creates a stir among the Republicans.

The Situation in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, CT., March 29.—Both Republicans and Democrats express confidence in their ability to elect the Governor by a popular vote, and to carry both branches of the Legislature.

The Republican State Committee to-night issue shows a fair gain over their vote last year, and they say that the indications are more favorable than a year since.

The Democrats overcame the temperance vote at less than 500, but admit it may be larger—perhaps large enough to throw the election of Governor into the Legislature. Gov. Jewell's re-election is estimated by the Republicans generally by from 500 to 1,000 majority. Seventy towns are polled. The loss of one, perhaps two, Republican Senators is anticipated. The Democrats admit that their vote will fall off in New Haven and Hartford, but claim a large increase in smaller cities and country towns, and think that temperance vote will help them materially. The strength of the Labor Reform party is unknown, no figures having been made; but many predict that the result of Temperance and Labor Reform will injure Democrats more than Republicans. Among sporting men no bets are being offered on Hubbard, or taken against Jewett, though the latter are freely offered with odds.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Centennial Celebration—Observance of the Day.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The Centennial Executive Committee held a private session yesterday, and discussed the cost of the Centennial building and the means by which the necessary funds can be raised. No conclusion was reached.

It is proposed to organize a stock company and to proportion several thousand shares among the different States.

FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—This evening a fire occurred in Welkelsmith's spice mills on Front street, destroying the stock and machinery was valued at $50,000, and is almost a total loss. The building was owned by the firm, and was valued at $35,000. The firm had $40,000 insurance.

OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY.

The Stock Exchange, banks and public offices are closed to-day, in observance of Good Friday.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—General Sickles goes to Madrid on April 15th.

—The trial of Laws, at Boston, for robbing the mails, resulted on Friday in a verdict of guilty.

—The United States steamer Narragansett has raised the American flag over the harbor of Pango Pango, on Navigator Island.

—Geo Crooks has suspended the campaign against the Apaches. The Indians are now masters of almost the entire country.

—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad laid its track across the Missouri river bridge on Friday. The trains will cross next week.

—The Prince Imperial of Germany, Frederick William, will visit his mother-in-law, Queen Victoria, at Baden, where she is stopping until after Easter.

—Mrs. Catron, of Nashville, on Friday presented the portrait of Andrew Jackson to the Tennessee Legislature, in pursuance of the will of the late Judge Catron.

The Massachusetts State Colored Convention on Thursday evening, chose six delegates to the National Colored Convention, which is to be held in New Orleans on April 10th.

—The Georgia Bond committee left Atlanta last night for New York, to hold a session in that city for several days, beginning on the 10th of April, for the convenience of bond holders there.

—Senator Wilson declines to preside over the State Convention at Worcester, Mass., for the election of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Ex-Governor Clifford will be invited to do so.

—Advices from the volcanic country, north of the Mojave river, California, show that the earthquake on Tuesday was felt there with terrific force. At Lone Pine twenty-three people were killed and thirty wounded.

—A fire yesterday afternoon in the rope works of Pearson Bros. & Co., of Boston, destroyed the entire building and contents, consisting of the stock and machinery valued at $12,000. There were forty men employed in the building, who barely escaped with their lives.

—A Philadelphia dispatch says: "The Superior Court, on Thursday, announced a decision sustaining Bishop Oltharn in his appeal from the findings of the Lower Court, which restored Father Stock to the pastorate from which he had been suspended by the Bishop.

—A dispatch from Manch Chunk, Pa., says that the Japanese Embassy, representing the Engineering and Agricultural Departments, were visiting the mountains and mines in that section on Thursday. They went in the evening to Danville to see the extensive iron works there.

—The Michigan Legislature adjourned on Friday. The Senate will meet again as a court of impeachment on April 11th, to try Commissioner Edmunds, of the Land Office. The House investigation committee fully exonerates Representative Hill, who was charged with taking a bribe.

—An Irish woman, name unknown, rom Utica, New York on the Hannibal and St. Joseph train, when near Turney station, Mo., jumped from the train when running at the rate of twenty miles per hour, and escaped with a slight cut on the head. The cause is said to be insanity. She was left at Lathrop in charge of a physician, who pronounces her injuries slight.

—Major General Hancock, commanding the Department of Dakota, has addressed a letter to the Sioux City (Iowa) *Times* for publication, announcing that as the Black Hills region is in the Indian reservation, he shall prevent, by the use of troops if necessary, any prospecting parties entering it. He adds an official letter from General Stanley, in command in that region, who says that no gold has been found in the Black Hills.

Kind Words.

THE Pittsburgh GAZETTE, the oldest paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the leading Republican organ in the Smoky city, now looks as primp and bright as a new bridegroom. We wish the GAZETTE great prosperity, and unbounded influence with its numerous readers.—*Rotherham's Journal*, Clearfield.

OUR old friend, the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, is the staunchest Republican daily in the State—true to the manly convictions of its editors, and always true to the principles of the great party whose best interests it delights to advocate. We heartily wish it the success it so well merits.—*Somerset Herald.*

STRASBURG UNIVERSITY bids fair to become before long the greatest educational institution in Germany. Von Roggenbach, who was deputed to organize it, has treated the matter as a labor of love, and after an active search has succeeded in securing the services of about fifty of the cleverest men in Germany as professors; and even Berlin is becoming jealous, to say nothing of the smaller universities. The Strasburg institution will possess an unusual number of able jurists, and enjoy an income, from its provincial money-chest alone, of $150,000.

FOREIGN.

New Political Party in Spain—Latest from Mexico.

MEXICO.

JUARISTS ROUTED.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A dispatch from Matamoras says that the revolutionary General Quiroga telegraphs from Monterey, under date of the 25th: "A telegram reached here yesterday from Saltillo officially communicating the complete rout of the Juarists under General Rocha by the forces of Generals Donato, Gurna and Cadena. The latter has pursued the routed Juarists back to Zacatecas. There is great rejoicing in Monterey and Camargo over this revolutionary victory."

RECAPTURE OF SACATECAS CONFIRMED.

MATAMORAS, March 29.—A courier extraordinary from Camargo, with dates to the 27th, affirms the occupation of Zacatecas by the revolutionists and probable capture of General Rocha, whose army had been dispersed by General Yuenna. General Corfina is cut off from his base at Reynosa, and hemmed in near Banquera in the State of Nuevo Leon, after a loss of the greater part of his forces. Eight hundred infantry, with two pieces of artillery, left Encarnacion for Lidares, to meet three hundred men and two pieces of artillery from Matorros and join Generals Quirogas' forces, to advance on Matamoras.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

Juan Morez, with about two hundred Juarez partisans, crossed from Texas, attacked Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on the 24th. They were defeated and returned, leaving the killed and wounded in the hands of the revolutionists.

SPAIN.

NEW POLITICAL SOCIETY.

MADRID, March 29.—A Republican society called La Vanguardia (Advance Guard,) having for its object the influencing of the policy of the Kingdom, has been formed in this city. The society is already energetically engaged in making preparations to carry out its purpose. The Republicans in one quarter of Madrid openly express their dissent from the views entertained by the chief of their party.

THE RIVERS.

River Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Signal Service U. S. Army, Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce.*

MARCH 29th, 1872, 4:23 P. M.

Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

STATIONS.	RISE. Feet.	RISE. In's.	FALL. Feet.	FALL. In's.
Cairo	0	0	0	4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	4
Davenport	0	0	0	36
Louisville	0	0	0	1
Memphis	0	0	0	6
Nashville	0	2	0	1
New Orleans	0	0	0	1
Pittsburgh	0	21	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	2
St. Louis	0	30	0	0
Vicksburg	0	3	0	0

MEMPHIS, March 29.—Clear and pleasant. River rising. Departed—Bismarck, City of Alton, City of Chester and Capital City, St. Louis; Mary Poe, Red river; Robert Burgs, Cincinnati; Allen, Arkansas river.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Arrived—H. C. Yeager, New Orleans; St. Joseph, Memphis; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Belle Key, New Orleans; Lucy Bertram and Victory, Keokuk. Departed—Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; Commonwealth, New Orleans; Exchange, Pittsburgh; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Neville, Cincinnati; Silver River; Paducah. Current rising nearly 3 feet. Weather clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 29.—Clear till noon; since cloudy; very warm; the mercury reached 84. River fallen 4 inches. Up—5, W. Thomas, 7; Emma Floyd and barges, 9, Cincinnati; and G. Turner, 11; Charles Bodmann, 6 A. M.; Fayette, 9; Eddyville, 11; Arkansas Belle, 11; Fayfonia and barges 10:30 P. M. Down—Nightingale, 7 A. M.; towboat Sam Hale, 2; Grey Eagle, 7 P. M.; towboat Sam Hale, 2; Mary Ament, 2; Dick Johnston, Business Active.

NASHVILLE, March 29.—River falling rapidly; 5½ feet large on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived—Westwind, Evansville. Departed—Tallahatchie, Cairo; Ada Hallman, Cincinnati; Westwind, Evansville.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—River stationary; 9 feet 4 inches. Arrived—Bermuda, Evansville; Emma Graham, Memphis; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Comet, St. Louis. Departed—Lawrence, Nashville and Andes, Wheeling; Comet, Pittsburgh.

CAIRO, March 29.—Arrived—Arlington, from Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; Friendship, St. Louis; Tyrone, Nashville, 3 P. M.; Bullingle, Cincinnati, 6 P. M.; J. Wicks, St. Louis, 7; Bismarck, New Orleans. Departed—City of Cairo, for New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Arlington, St. Louis, 4; Nightingale, 7 P. M.; ——, ——. River fallen 4 inches. Cloudy; mercury 66.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—River falling; 5 feet 2 inches in canal; 3 feet 2 inches in chute. Clear and pleasant; mercury 60 to 75. Southern freight in demand; rates firm. Arrivals and departures—Only the packets.

VICKSBURG, March 29.—Down—John F. Tolle, 9 last night. Boats down to-day.—Alaska, 8 A. M.; Indiana, 4 P. M.; James Howell, 7 P. M.; City of Helena, 12 P. M. Mild. River rising.

LITTLE ROCK, March 29.—Cloudy and warm. River stationary; 7½ feet by the gauge. Arrived—Utah, from St. Louis; Pat Cleburn, Memphis.

MELANGE.

JERSEY CITY has small-pox as an epidemic.

IN New York and Philadelphia business was very generally suspended on Good Friday.

TWO valuable diamonds were lately found in the crop of a West Indian pea-hen, on board a ship.

THE South Carolina Legislature saved $1,500 worth of carpet by using $1,600 worth of spittoons.

SUNRISE DANA is the name of an Indian preacher in New London. He is said to be a regular Autoarer.

MEMBERS of Parliament have arrived at Ottawa, Canada, from British Columbia, on the Pacific coast.

THE September last, 1,662 wagons and 119,-000 (?) emigrants from Tennessee and Georgia have entered Texas.

PRINCE CHARLES of Roumania never visits the theatre at Bucharest, although he is a great lover of the dramatic art.

MR. EDWARD BIDDLE, eldest son of the late Nicholas Biddle, died in Germantown, Philadelphia, on Saturday, aged 57.

SWIMMING being now taught in the British army, "as a military duty," the number of fatalities from drowning in that service has sensibly diminished.

A FRIEND of ours always has his apple dumplings opened before coming to the table, since the Minnesota girl was killed by the bursting of a mince pie.

THE SUPPRESSION of the Paris Gaulois by order of President Thiers, will add largely to the circulation of Figaro, whose only successful competitor it was.

RUMOR has it that when she sent home her last $100,000, Nilsson cried because it wasn't a clear $200,000, and Strakosch brought out "Hamlet" to dry her tears.

THE TOWN of Sedan has sent a vote of thanks to Count Orloff, the Russian ambassador, for his successful efforts in disinfecting the battle-field round Sedan and Metz.

THE ENGLISH postal telegraph service has turned out to be very profitable. Expenses one million, earnings five millions, and the public are most satisfactorily served.

THE New York druggists sell enough opium to keep 10,000 habitual opium-eaters supplied. The habit is said to be increasing among Americans, especially American women, very rapidly.

THE Tichborne claimant, who is now in prison awaiting trial on a charge of perjury, has published a card, appealing to the public for subscriptions to aid him in making his defence.

THE Chicago *Evening Post* says: Prince Sogowara is to enter Cornell University. He wants to instruct the youth of Japan in practical affairs, and will Sogowara practical education can be had.

FRANK AIKEN is building a first-class theatre in Chicago of brick and iron, to cover a lot of ground measuring eighty by one hundred and twenty feet, on the corner of Wabash and Congress street.

A BOSTONIAN calls the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to the storekeepers who neglect to provide seats for the female clerks while not engaged in waiting upon customers.

NEW YORK is getting seriously alarmed about the small-pox. There were 115 deaths from disease there during the week ending March 23d. Of those 115 deaths not one of the persons had been successfully vaccinated.

A BOSTON paper makes the surprising assertion that a whipping post, set up in the Common, would find plenty of use, if all the "respectable" Boston gentlemen who habitually insult ladies received a few lashes for their impudence.

A LADY converted a gentleman to the female suffrage doctrine the other day. He met her in the street during a storm and lent her his umbrella; she has not returned it, and he believes now that women should have just the same privileges as men and no more.

A ROVING photographer from Cincinnati has resided, or rather has been on wheels, in the State of Mississippi for six months, and is about to run for Congress. The perambulating character of his machine enables him to canvass the State and attend to business at the same time.

THE delegate from Liberia to the next Methodist General Conference, the Rev. C. A. Pitman, is a native African; and so Africa sends one of her own Christianized sons

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110 1-6.

BY reference to our Harrisburg despatches it will be seen that the bill consolidating the South Side with Pittsburgh has passed both Houses and only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.

LET NO REPUBLICAN of the county forget the primary elections to-day. Delegates to the county convention are to be chosen, upon whom will devolve the duty of selecting delegates to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 10th of April.

THERE CAN BE NO good reason why the Legislature should not apply the provisions of the oil pipe law to Allegheny county. It is all fudge about pipe lines interfering with the business of the railroads, and even if they did, is there any justice in compelling oil dealers to use the railroads exclusively in transporting oil, when they wish to use some other cheaper, and safer, and speedier means of transit? We cannot understand the objection to this wholesome and just law, and the oil men fail to understand it also. We have been waited upon by an intelligent committee representing the oil interest, both refining and producing, who inform us that the trade is unanimous in favoring the free pipe law; and, if they even were opposed through selfish interest, we should still advocate it, as it is nothing but fair and right. Let us have the pipe bill in Allegheny county, gentlemen, and give us an equal chance with our neighbors to transport and manufacture oil as cheaply as possible. The last railroad rates fixed, will totally ruin our refining interest, unless we can some competition.

WE VERY much fear that our friends at Harrisburg are making a record which is going to tell against us this fall. We hear loud grumbling and complaints on every side, and it will require much fair sailing between now and the final adjournment of the Legislature to correct some evident, palpable mistakes made lately. We have tried to do our share in reflecting what we conceived, on good authority, to be the prevailing sentiment in regard to each prominent, general measure, and we are vain enough to imagine, that where our advice has been taken, the people are contented and satisfied; whilst the opposite is the fact, where our opinions have not been endorsed and crystalized into laws. We hope for the best, but we fear some of our delegation have at times forgotten that we have a party, whose sentiments are worth respecting, and whose votes will all be needed. We do not wish to imply that this should be the paramount idea in controlling and shaping legislation, not by any means, and yet there are times when it should have proper consideration, as all our future good work for the state and nation depends upon the unity and harmony of our forces.

PROTECTION TO COMMERCE.

Congress has wasted many days during the current session in vain endeavors to hit upon some plan, by which the decaying commerce of the country can be re-invigorated and built up again to the proud position it once held among the great powers of the earth. All these efforts, we say, so far, have proved or promise to prove vain and impractical. It may be statesmanship, and good policy to grant large bonuses or subsidies in order to temporarily help this matter, but we confess we cannot so consider it. As well might the Government endeavor to create the monopoly of tea raising in this country, by offering a large reward to all who engage in the unpromising task. Congress could not make tea raising *profitable* in this country, if ever so much a bonus were paid to the pioneers in the enterprise, because their is something lying beneath the matter, which is beyond our reach. Tea raisers might grow rich on the Government bonus, so may ship owners, but this would not make tea *grow* in America, if the nature of the soil and climate was opposed.

So it is with commerce; there is something radically wrong with our present system, something which prevents our growth and expansion as a ship building, and therefore a ship owning community, something which is fast taking from us our prestige and renown as the leading maritime power. What is this thing? It is that which compels us as a manufacturing community to insist upon a tariff; the same which makes us more intelligent, more prosperous, more enlightened, than any *people*, taken as a whole, on the face of the earth; it is *our labor*, which is better paid than that of any other country. If our ship carpenters and smiths worked for one dollar per day, as in England, or fifty cents per day as in France and Spain, or forty cents per day as in Italy and Central Europe, then we could build ships as fast as they would be needed, and better ships than could be built elsewhere. But this is not the case; we pay more for our labor, and of course we cannot compete with the countries named, any more than we can raise tea in Pennsylvania by government bounty.

The intention is said to be to help our ship *building* interest; then, if this be true, why not go about it as if we were honest, and in earnest? Granting of subsidies to large ship lines will *not* help our shipwrights; it will only succeed in building up a few monopolies, which will be run, not with the intention of accommodating the public, nor with a view to advancing the general commercial and maritime interests, but wholly in order to grasp and control the bonus granted by Congress. Then again, we are told, when this plan was tried before, when the Collins' line of steamers was granted the Government subsidy of $200,000, it cost the Commodore, $300,000 to *induce* Congress to pass the bill. Whether true or not, the story has its lesson and its warning. We are opposed to all such schemes, and shall endeavor to point out the true remedy for the troubles with our commerce.

In 1816, subsequent to the devastating war which had just closed with England, Congress and the country found an exactly similar condition of affairs to the present one. What was done? for it is well known that our commerce did not long remain depressed. Have Congressmen looked into history, and hunted up the remedy for the present disease? We all know that the trouble existed at that time, worse than at present. The war of 1812-1815 had been principally a war of ships, a war on commerce, and our trading, merchant and coasting vessels, had been wholly driven from the high seas and inland harbors, and yet we know that no sooner had the struggle ended than the remedy was applied, and commerce sprang into new life and activity.

Congress passed an act, amendatory of the Tariff act, placing *higher duties upon importations brought by foreign ships, than upon those floated in home-built vessels.* This worked like very magic; a demand sprang up instantaneously for American ships; every ship-yard throughout the land was kept busy night and day, and in the space of two years, we were everywhere recognized as the ruling maritime power. Why can this not now be done, it is simple, and it is just? We recognize the justice of protecting home labor and home enterprise, why not apply it to our commercial marine? England cannot complain of us, for it was from her that we received our first lesson in this regard. We know of no treaty or obligation that interferes with the proposition; we can find nothing improper or unjust in it, as it is the application of the "just principles of protection to home labor"; we find a precedent in our own history, at a time when the same power against which we now complain had, as at present, ruined our commerce. England was our only enemy on the ocean during the rebellion; had it not been for her cruisers, "built, equipped and manned by English-men," our commerce would still be flourishing, and should we hesitate to punish her, whilst helping ourselves? She drove our ships from the seas, and reaped a golden harvest therefrom for her own commerce. Let us now be just and say, *the duty shall be lighter when the goods are floated in American built ships.* If said, our commerce will soon again whiten every sea, and our ship yards, now deserted, will resound with the noise of busy life. We ask the attention of our member, who occupies a seat on the Committee of Commerce, to the above reflections.

STICK TO THE FARM.

The warm and genial sunshine of a fully burst spring has gladdened all nature, and Winter retires cross and scowling over the usurpation of his gentle cousin. Soon the trees will bud forth, the blossoms come, and the grass grow in luxurious green. Even now little modest flower plants are springing up from their ice-bound beds, speedily to bloom and charge the balmy air of April and May with the fragrance of their blossoms. As much as the advent of Winter is welcomed in the warm gladness and glee of the heart when the beautiful snow-flakes fall like feathers plucked from the white wings of myriads of redeeming angels to hide the filth and folly of the world, still, as with transitory friends found false, the hoary headed old sovereign of the seasons is bid adieu with a most hallowed cordiality. Those who rejoiced at his coming are none the less glad over his going. The sweet advent of smiling Spring in the city is marked generally with a peculiarly bustling joy, with business activity, an awakening out of the dull sleep of idleness and inertness that Winter puts upon the merchant and tradesman. The warm sun, the exhilarating breeze, the presence of customers who make a new commencement of the year, are circumstances which blended together make happy the city merchant and awake him into new life and activity. But with beautiful and charming Spring-time there invariably comes into the crowded marts of trade an element of dissatisfied humanity for whom there is no room—as placards at places of amusement read, "No standing room." These are stalwart country boys. They have been raised on the old homestead farms of their fathers, and just verging into manhood, feel that it is nobler to branch out, on their own accounts, into the broad and busy world than to stick to the plow. With a contempt quite natural, as it arises from familiarity with the tedious routine of farm labor, they turn their backs upon the noble work, and resolve to find in the busy city some more genteel work. In isolated cases they may succeed in finding lighter work, but hunt the world over, they could not obtain more ennobling labor than the tilling of the soil. It is a truth that some of our very best merchants and shrewdst of business men have straggled from the farm to the city, but *per contra* it can be asserted that nine out of ten of the boys who desert the father on the farm for the city do not succeed half so well as they might have done by sticking to the old folks. There are no truly independent soveigns in this free country of ours other than farmers. They labor against few uncertainties and are always sure that the earth they till will afford them a living. If they have not the questionable luxuries of city life, its constant excitements, its shallow and soul-perverting amusements and sensations, they have what will compensate for all an abiding content, peace and tranquility of mind. On the threshold of Spring, before the tide of immigration from the agricultural districts has fairly commenced, we earnestly tell our country boy friends that unless their discontent is uncontrollable that the very best and wisest thing they can do is to *stick to the farm.*

"THE PROTECTIVE POLICY MAKES LABOR CONTENTED AND SECURES CAPITAL."

We have received a copy of the eloquent and logical speech delivered recently in the United States Senate, by the Hon. John Scott, of this State, on the subject of protection to home labor, as against the policy of protecting foreign labor. It is a most convincing argument throughout, and abounds with forcible illustrations, drawn from different periods in the history of the country; and we regret that our space will not permit us to print the speech entire. Senator Scott has long been recognized as one of the leading members of the Senate, adding to a clear, practical, analytical mind, which is competent to grasp the most abstruse subject and master it, the rare gift of pleasing eloquence, which captivates and convinces when all else fails. We give below such portions of this speech as we shall have room for:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Having presented an amendment putting tea and coffee on the free list, which, as the honorable Senator from Ohio, the chairman of the Finance Committee states, presents the turning-point to be decided upon the bill now before the Senate, I claim indulgence while I submit the views which prompt me to offer that amendment and ask its adoption.

* * * * * * * *

Here it is asserted that the duties upon tea and coffee, which we do not produce, are equitable, while those on carpets, pig and refined iron, thread, common window-glass, paint, lumber and blankets, clothing, and leather, all of which we do produce, violate every principle of right and justice.

Thus I have given the Free-Trade League the benefit of its own statement of the case; and before proceeding to a statement of the other side of the question I wish to advert to the fact that it is well understood that this Free-Trade League, although called an American Free-Trade League, is composed principally of the representatives of manufacturing house of Great Britain located in New York, is sustained by their money, and that these petitions come here at their instance.

* * * * * * * *

I now take up a petition which comes from the workingmen of the country; and, sir, they have come here in large numbers. I have presented them, I believe, without exception, every morning of the session since the holidays, in regular courses as they come by mail. They say:

"The undersigned, workers in ——, and citizens of —— in the State of ——, respectfully remonstrate against a change of the existing tariff laws abating or abolishing duties upon such articles as are successfully produced in this country. We are advised and believe that such action will be urged upon your honorable bodies, by the English capitalists who maintain the Free-Trade League."

Showing that the workingmen of this country understand from whence the call for free trade comes:

"We respectfully pray for the repeal of all duties upon tea, coffee, and such other articles of necessity or comfort, as cannot be produced in the United States; and we further pray that as Representatives of the American people, you will take care that duties shall be so adjusted as to encourage and defend every home industry, and to foster the honor and interest of the American laborer."

To contrast the opposite views presented by foreign capital and American labor, and it is between these two elements that the real contest exists which we are to decide. The former asks you to tax tea and coffee, now necessaries upon every man's table, and to abolish the duties upon those articles named by them, in the production and manufacture of which American labor is employed.

Referring to a remark made by a free-trader, he says:

The plain English of all this is, "We ought to buy all our iron and all other kinds of manufactures in Europe, because they pay less there for labor than we do at home; we ought to be agriculturists exclusively, because our cheap land enables us to raise grains at a low rate, and with our wheat we ought to pay for all other products we need at the prices that cheap labor in Europe will give them to us."

Who agrees to these propositions? I deny the soundness of the proposition. I affirm that the true interest of our country requires that we should manufacture all articles that we have the natural facilities for producing, that the labor employed should be well paid, and that we should place such a duty on foreign manufactures coming in competition with our own, as will prevent them from driving our own out of the market, thereby depriving the American laborer of remunerative employment.

* * * * * * * *

Coming down nearer to the present time, I quote on this subject from a paper edited by a most accurate and accomplished statistician, Mr. Benjamin Beman, of the *Miners' Journal*, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, as follows:

"That the protective system is really the workingman's question, is apparent from the following comparative table of wages per day in a western mill in 1871, and in England, gold being taken at 112:

	Boys.	Blacksmiths.	Machinists.	Carpenters.	Hostlers.	Hostlers, Ohio.	Rollers.	Puddlers.	Puddlers, (helpers).	Operatives.	Cost of living, gold.	United States.	England.
	$ 1 25	$ 3 00	$ 3 00	$ 2 75	$ 2 25	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	$ 5 00	$ 2 50	$ 1 25	$ 5 00	$ 6 25	$ 4 48
	1 25	3 00	3 00	2 75	2 25	2 00	3 00	5 00	2 50	1 25	7 14	8 93	6 40
	62	1 50	1 50	1 25	1 12	1 00	1 50	2 50	1 25	62	3 57	4 46	3 20
	72 cts. per cent.	50 cts. per cent.	50 cts. per cent.	45 cts. per cent.	50 cts. per cent.	50 cts. per cent.	50 cts. per cent.	50 cts. per cent.	50 cts. per cent.	50 cts. per cent.	50 cts. per cent.	40 cts. per cent.	40 cts. per cent.
	121 per cent.	200 per cent.	200 per cent.	227 per cent.	225 per cent.	200 per cent.	200 per cent.	100 per cent.	100 per cent.	121 per cent.	42 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.

If you import the iron or steel, why stop there? Import also everything made of them for the same reason, shovels, forks, cutlery, and the innumerable implements of every-day work that are made of them, and throw idle the nine hundred and forty thousand men employed in producing iron and the articles manufactured from it. If you import the rough lumber, why not the finished furniture, the ready-made doors and sash, &c., and close up our lumber-yards and stop our planing-mills and our furniture factories?

So I might go on with every other article in this bill; but I will not do so. You may take them all up; you may take up lumber, pig lead, rice, cotton and woolens, and other articles that are in this bill, and upon which it is proposed to reduce the duties, and the history of all of them shows that the imposition of duties, not excepting those on woolens, or cotton, or iron, or steel, gives to the people to-day those products cheaper than they were in 1860, before the opening of the war. It is the competition that brings them down. What is there in this cry of "monopoly?" They want the duty off for the purpose of bringing in foreign goods. They say that our manufacturers have a monopoly, and that when they have monopoly they put up the price; but the theory which they advocate is to destroy our own manufactories, stop them, and give the foreign manufacturer a monopoly, thus making a distinction between American human nature and British human nature, casting an insult upon the American manufacturer, and paying a compliment to the British manufacturer, which neither his nature nor his history has ever deserved.

Sir, he entered into the war against free labor in this country. We fought against his Alabamas on the sea, and the southern men of free labor on the land, and having conquered on the sea and on the land, are we to surrender to him now, and place the industries of our country at his mercy, rather than in the hands of our own citizens, even if that were the choice? Is it true that if American manufacturers commanded the market they would oppress and rob their fellow-citizens? Is it true that if the British manufacturer commanded the market he would be so benevolent as to give them goods at first cost? No, Mr. President, there is nothing in it but this one question of labor. All opinions, free trade and protective, however they may reason, reveal, if closely scrutinized, that the whole question is one of labor.

* * * * * * * *

Thus the practical question is presented, which will you favor, foreign or home labor? Will you take off domestic taxes paid by our own people and encourage their industry, or will you take off duties paid by foreigners who come to compete in our markets, and give employment to foreign labor and deny it to American citizens?

We need not attempt to delay this question. It is before the people. The issue is made up. The first verdict has been rendered by New Hampshire; and it has but recorded the continuous verdict rendered every time the same question has been submitted, since free and intelligent labor joined issue with the owners of servile ignorance, by their respective representatives the Monitor and the Merrimac. "Cotton is king;" "Iron is king;" "Money is king" were the cries that were heard at various times, and from different quarters in the land before the rebellion came; but the iron-clad Monitor, the combined product of trained, educated labor, and free, independent intellect, representing the mine, the forge, the workshop and the school, and the Merrimac, representing the large property-holder with his dependent serfs, grappled in armed conflict. The Merrimac went down in the struggle, and from that day through all the bloody battle fields of the rebellion, free labor won its triumphs, and they are recorded in the Constitution and laws of a redeemed nation of freemen, who demand and will have among their equal rights, the rights to good living, wages for good honest work. Labor will be king.

POLITICAL.

AT Hartford, Conn., this year 16 women presented themselves for registration.

THE labor reformers of Peoria have indorsed the Columbus platform and Judge Davis.

THE Republicans have for the first time carried Burlington, N. J., electing Mayor and city officers.

THE spring town elections in New Jersey show that the Republicans have increased their vote since last fall.

IT IS stated that Andrew Johnson intends to run as an independent candidate for the Governorship of Tennessee.

THE Sacramento (Cal.) *Reporter* hoists the Labor ticket, subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

THE *Irish Citizen*, of Vicksburg, Miss., nominates Charles O'Connor for President, and general Hancock for Vice President.

THE Boston *Traveller* says that no man in Massachusetts has so completely forfeited the confidence of his friends as Mr. Sumner.

SENATOR WILSON has returned to Washington from Connecticut. He reports that the Republicans will carry that State by a good majority.

THE only Republican paper in Massachusetts which opposes the re-election of President Grant is the only one to oppose the re-election of President Lincoln.

CONGRESSMAN G. W. WILLARD, of Vermont, denies that he is in sympathy with the Liberal Republican movement. He will abide by the Philadelphia Convention.

ELMIRA threatens to put into the field next fall both candidates for the Governorship of New York, Hon. Lucius Robinson, Democrat, and Gen. Dwier, Republican.

EX-GOVERNOR GIBBS, of Portland, Oregon, having been appointed United States District Attorney, refused to surrender his office of Prosecuting Attorney of the Fourth District Court, claiming the right to hold both Federal and State appointments.

IT IS understood that a committee of working men, in the interests of the Labor Reform party, is preparing an address to Judge Davis, demanding from him a direct answer to the question whether he intends to embody their ideas, if elected to the Presidency.

WASHINGTON correspondents assert that Mr. Colfax really intends retiring from public life, and will be given only a complimentary vote at Philadelphia. The real contest for the Vice Presidency is said to be between Messrs. Wilson, of Iowa, and Wilson, of Massachusetts, the Southern Republicans favoring the former.

THE Hersey, Ohio, *Signal* flies the following at its topmast:

"FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
Of Appomattox Court House.

An honest man—a man without pretence,
Modest, though brave—though silent, full of sense:

Such are the traits that mark our CHOSEN MAN—
Note him, O world! you'll match him if you can."

THE Toledo *Blade* announces that a large number of Nasby letters may be expected between now and November. In a private note to the editor, the parson uses this language: I shell hev to use your columns very liberally hereafter, ez this Presidential election is sv vital importance to me. The post-offices is at stake, the Cabinet poslshuns is at stake—in fact, everything, includin my supply of likker, is at stake, and I shell take off my cote and go into this campane with all the vigger and energy uv my youthful daze.

THE Houston (Texas) *Union*, Governor Davis' newspaper, contains this unique appeal: "In Texas, let us quit our local quarrels and bitterness, and unite on General Grant. It would make the fortune of Texas if all parties would do this. He will be elected anyhow, and opposition and hostility to the Administration will only damage the State. True patriotism is the only sound politics, and both require all men to support the national principles and sentiments. The American nation is for Grant; let us support the nation."

THE St. Louis *Times*, speaking of Mr. McKee, late one of the proprietors of the St. Louis *Democrat* says: "The latest information with reference to the future operations of Mr. McKee, late of the *Democrat*, is to the effect that he was about to become the purchaser of three newspapers to secure three desirable points. We have it from the best authority that he will buy the *Staats Zeitung* for the purpose of securing the Associated Press despatches, the *Journal of Commerce* to get a circulation, and the *Atlas* for politics. Mr. McKee knows more than one way to run a newspaper, and this is it.

THE Parkersburg (W. V.) *Journal* thinks that Republicans have no interest in the Convention which meets in that place on the 18th of April. Taking it for granted that the movement is for the interest of Judge Chase, it adds: "Had the effort been started earlier there might have been serious cause for alarm, as Judge Chase is a man who commands the respect of the American people, and whose influence cannot be ignored. The Republican sentiment of the country has long ago concentrated its strength upon President Grant as a man who is destined to lead us to another overwhelming victory. We will confess that if the Democracy should nominate Judge Chase, the race would be warm and close; but there is little danger of that."

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

TIMES are clearly not as they were in England when a British newspaper (the *Morning News* of Exeter) can say: "If there is one thing upon which the nation has made up its mind, it is that a large proportion of the money spent upon beer and kindred drinks is money wasted." Mr. Bass, the great brewer, told the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when the Brewers' Deputation waited upon him, that he "paid £90,000 a year in the shape of brewers' license, for which he got not one penny back, inasmuch as the amount could not be charged to the public." Upon this the *Morning News* sharply comments as follows: "When we find a Buxton dying under 50, and leaving personality alone (besides large estates) to the extent of nearly a quarter of a million, and when we find a Bass a millionaire, albeit he gives away to the Chancellor of the Exchequer £90,000 a year, the public will hardly be brought to believe that the condition of the brewer is very hard." At an Alliance meeting held at Norwich on the 5th inst., Mr. J. B. Gould, the American Consul at Birmingham, made a good speech, in which he said that "if the people of England could only live for one single year under such a rule as he had been permitted to live under in America, there would be found very few who would wish to go back to the previous state of things."

THE Baltimore *American* says: Mr. Sumner appeared before the committee in obedience to the subpœna served on him by the Sergeant-at-Arms, but instead of conducting himself as a witness under compulsory process, he forthwith began to bully and browbeat certain members of the committee. He read another long protest reiterating the argument which he had made on the previous day against the constitution of the committee, and after he had exhausted his learning in showing that a Senator ought not to be made to testify against his will, he gradually cooled down sufficiently to permit the administering of the oath. But when the first question was asked, he immediately fell back into his mood of defiance, reiterated in writing, and launched out into a fierce personal assault on the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Hamlin. After awhile he condescended to testify, and began by relating the circumstances under which Mr. Schenck had called him attention to the sale of arms, and his subsequent conversation with the Marquis Chambrun. Just then the witness began to comprehend the very awkward position in which he had placed himself by employing the hired spy of a foreign Government to hunt up evidence for him by which he expected to convict his own Government of a violation of international obligations. He dropped the thread of his narrative and the examination degenerated into a running cross-fire between the witness and the Chairman of the committee. All that was elicited from Mr. Sumner was that he knew nothing whatever of the transaction himself, but he predicated his motion for moving the investigation in the Senate on the statements of persons who made them under the seal of secrecy, and that he would neither give their names nor tell what they said. And thus retreats Senator Sumner out of an affair that has done him no credit.

AT last the details of the last outbreak in Roumania have reached London. They show that the persecution of the unoffending Jews was truly appalling. At Galatz the mob had succeeded even those formerly perpetrated at Ismail. Cahul is a town with a population of about 7000, 1000 of whom are Jews. These were suddenly set upon by their fellow-townsmen, and for three days beaten, wounded, plundered, driven out of their houses, which were battered to ruins, and the tenants forced to take refuge in the barracks, where, instead of being protected, they were allowed again to be beaten and for several days left without food. In these tumults heads were split open, arms broken, beards plucked out by the roots, and other atrocities committed. One of the sufferers defended his house for three days, his four sons standing by him. He made them swear that, should he fall, they would continue to fight. The bands surrounding his house were for a considerable time held at bay, but the defenders were at last compelled to give way, as the villains set fire to the premises. The damage inflicted on the Jews is valued at 40,000 ducats. Trustworthy accounts say that there is scarcely a village in the whole of Bessarabian Roumania where there have not been frightful scenes. The misery is dreadful, and help is needed immediately.

THE New York *Evening Post* says: We can hardly ascribe the uncalled-for appointment of a committee of Congress "to investigate the conspiracy of the Southern Improvement Company," to an impression that more investigation committees were an absolute necessity. The House, at our last enumeration, had ordered fifteen different investigations by committees, with power to summon and examine witnesses. Inasmuch as but a few of these fifteen committees have as yet done anything in the way of obeying their instructions, there was no need of another committee to inquire into a matter with which Congress has nothing whatever to do. A company was chartered by the legislature of Pennsylvania; it was found guilty of evil practices in the State of Pennsylvania, and it has finally been crushed by residents of Pennsylvania. What have Congressmen to do with the matter? With that feverish desire to interfere with State affairs so painfully evident in the national legislature, a committee has been duly under consideration, and it proposes to "look into the whole subject of railroad freight tariffs." Why "look into the subject," except with the intention of interfering with it? What has Congress to do with the subject of "railroad freight tariffs?"

THE Knoxville *Chronicle* thinks that the liberal Republicans would not put so much confidence in the promises of the Democrats if they knew as much about them as the Tennessee Republicans do. It says: "If they want to know what such promises are worth, let them consult ex-Governor Senter and those Republicans who co-operated with him in restoring to power the Democracy of Tennessee. If Andrew Johnson could be persuaded to come forth from his retreat in his quiet Greenville home, he could also give some valuable hints, from his experience, as to the worth of these promises. Democrats keep faith with liberal Republicans? Not a bit of it. The Union men of Tennessee, who, in the moment of weakness, put their necks under the wheel of this corrupt and irresponsible old party, know the value of such promises, and we should think their experience would be enough to satisfy the most confiding, of the utter hypocrisy of the leaders who hold out such promises." The Tennessee "Liberals," however, seem to be pretty well satisfied with their bargains. They have indicated their intention of sending a large delegation to the Cincinnati Convention, and propose to try the coalition policy again this year.

COUNT ORLOFF, the newly appointed Russian Minister in Paris, wears spectacles. A few days ago, so says the Paris *Journal*, he called on the President of the Republic, and in the haste of his departure forgot the aforesaid article, which he had laid down in the course of his conversation with him. M. Thiers ordered them to be immediately sent to him. The spectacles are therefore enclosed in an official envelope, sealed with the seal of the Republic, and a mounted gendarme, in gallop, conveys it to its mission, thinking nothing less but that he is carrying a State dispatch. Great was the surprise of several members of the Russian legation as, in the absence of the Count, the envoy arrived. An attache gave the opinion "that it must mean something extraordinary." As this same opinion was also entertained by several others, it was decided to telegraph to St. Petersburgh immediately viz.: "Mysterious spectacles received of President Thiers. Minister absent. What shall we do?" The answer received stated, "Send spectacles here." Fortunately at this time Count Orloff returned to the hotel, and the mysterious spectacles which were on the eve of departure for St. Petersburgh, took the shortest route to his nose.

IMPECUNIOUS people need not mourn as those utterly afflicted, for it is now asserted that from too much handling of greenbacks and fractional currency people often become subject to most dreadful disorders, one of which, small-pox, is now rapidly spreading in this country. The theory is that this disease is propagated by fomites—under which category "stamps," perhaps, may legitimately fall. All who come in contact with paper money which has been in the possession of small-pox patients are liable to contract the disease. In favor of this theory the fact is called attention to that in continental Europe, since the recent large production of paper money, small-pox has become prevalent, as it also has here; while in England, where specie is commonly used, its spread is but slight. A little carbolic acid might be carried in one's pocket and shaken on the fractional currency before it is received, and this is doubtless the only precaution which even a very nervous person will feel called upon to take against the danger of infection.

IN 1863, Brigham Young, feeling himself secure under the flag of the rebel, sent his brother Joseph to Fort Douglass that he must haul down the flag of the United States, or else he (Brigham) would do it for him. The reply to this wanton insult was more forcible than polite, but proved effectual. The whipping of Time has brought around its revenge. Two or three days since, Mormondom gathered at the Lion House, where the Prophet has been confined in charge of United States officials, and danced before and with the Lord's anointed in a very gay manner. The next morning they were not so gay, for this flagrant violation of parole was punished by the removal of all the nominally imprisoned dignitaries to real confinement at Camp Douglass. The flag has not come down, but "Zion's Prophet, Priest and King" has.

A STRIKING FEATURE in royal life, in these latter days, is the easy, independent way in which Kings, Queens and Princes take their pleasure in travel. George II's journeys were confined to periodical visits to Herren-hausen, his Hanoverian paradise. George III. never saw the sea until he was fifty, and probably would not have seen it at all had he not been ordered to Weymouth for his health. When George IV. went to Ireland, no Sovereign had been there since William III. fought the Battle of the Boyne, and Charles II., in exile, had, until George IV's visit, been the last British King in Scotland. Nowadays, the royal family are among the most traveled in the British dominions. The cable, which announced, the other day, that Queen Victoria was in Paris, en route for Berlin, told us, too, that the Prince of Wales was in Rome. In this respect, at any rate, royalty keeps level with the age.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Ralm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

RUPTURE TRUSSES.

Every one who may be afflicted with rupture of the bowels ought to wear a properly fitting truss to secure them from the danger of strangulated rupture, that is, when the rupture comes down so that it cannot be returned. Strangulated rupture is a fearful condition, and one which need never occur, if those who are ruptured were to wear a truss with sufficient power to remove the protrusion.

There are hundreds of people who have rupture who do not seem to be aware of it, nor of the attendant danger which it involves.

Every case of rupture can be relieved, and many of them cured, by timely attention. This is the time of year when such things show themselves, owing to the relaxation of the system incident to the changes of climate. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is supplied with trusses, and has them to suit every age and condition, and at all prices.

WHAT SPRING BRINGS WITH IT.

Regarded from a medical standpoint, Spring is not the delectable season described by vernal poets. On the contrary, its yield of intermittent fevers, bilious attacks, rheumatic pains, disorders of the stomach, nervous complaints, and pulmonary diseases, is almost as large as its crop of violets, snowdrops and cherry blossoms. The invisible seeds of insidious maladies rise with the insinuating miasm, and are scattered broadcast by the vapors of night. Who can resist their pernicious influence? Certainly not the weak by nature, or those whose nervous energies have been overtasked by mental or physical labor, unless they tone and invigorate their systems, and thus enable them to cope with the unhealthy influences by which they are surrounded.

The only medicinal agent by which this object can be rapidly and safely accomplished, is the great vegetable renewal and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The operation of this enchanted specific is four-fold. It strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the secretions, improves the condition of the blood, superinduces a regular habit of body, and thereby imparts such vigor and elasticity to the whole physical structure as to render it capable of resisting the action of the poisonous miasms, with which the spring atmosphere is always to some extent impregnated. Here, then, is a ready and certain means of escaping the disorders prevalent at this season, or if they have already fastened upon the system of conquering them speedily and thoroughly. The favor of a medicine is not of much consequence, provided it does its work properly, but of Hostetter's Bitters it may be fairly said, that they effect a cure without outraging the patient's sense of taste.

PRATT'S IMPROVED BRACE AND SUSPENDER.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Be admonished in time and wear Pratt's Brace. Its most prominent particulars are:

1. It is free from all irritating pressure under the arm. 2. It greatly aids in expanding the chest and preserving a graceful and erect form. 3. It facilitates and free action to the respiratory organs, thus promoting the general health of the system. 4. By preserving the body in an erect and natural position, it facilitates and equalizes the circulation of the blood, imparting thereby cheerfulness to the mind and vigor to the body. 5. In design and workmanship it is without a rival in the market. 6. It is a Brace and Suspender combined. For sale by

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair).
Uniform Retail Price $1 50.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,

JEWELER,

(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN

Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.

No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

BAILEY & C

Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.

FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE.

Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.

TTHS

LOOKING GLASSES

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,

No. 141 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES and PICTURE FRAMES, embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.

☞FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty.

Sharpsburg Academy,

FOR BOTH SEXES,
SHARPSBURG, PA.

The Spring Term opens APRIL 9th. Attention will be paid to Normal Department. For further information, address M. E. SCHEIBNER, Principal.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

Just opened, a complete Stock. Fresh and in Good Order, at very low prices.

White Bed Quilts,
COLORED BED QUILTS.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins,
Table Linens, Irish Linens,
Towelings, Table Napkins,

New Carpets and Oil Cloths,
NEW SILKS,
New Dress Goods.
Spring Styles, all grades, very cheap.

New Chintzes & Percales,
NEW CASSIMERES
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

At the Lowest Prices, Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of

BLACK SILKS

Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES.
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls, and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,

And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.

☞Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.

NEW GOODS.

Macrum & Carlisle,

NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,

Have just opened New and Elegant Styles

OF

Gimps, Fringos, Buttons,
Ribbons, Scarfs, Ties, Bows,
New styles Veils, Collars and Setts,
1,000 Pieces of Hamburgs, best makes,
Made Up Muslin Undergarments,
Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas,
Men's, Childrens' and Ladies' Underwear,
Parasols, Fans, Hair Goods,
Fancy Articles and Notions.

Every Article at Lowest Possible Prices.

mh28-TTHS

REMOVAL.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

Have Removed

TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,

(Opposite Wood street,)
AND

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

78 Fourth Avenue,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞Collections made.

Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 29, 1872.

Letters received by commission merchants in St. Louis state that the winter wheat sown in southern Illinois and southeastern Missouri is now looking well, the roots having escaped the action of frost, and the blades cut off now being replaced by vigorous growth. From Indiana the accounts are less encouraging, the severe frost, in lack of sufficient snow to cover the ground, having upheaved and destroyed the roots. From the extreme north, Minnesota, reports as to winter wheat are encouraging.

The New York *Bulletin* prints an article a column long, in which it reviews the whole series of facts and statistics bearing upon the prospective prices for breadstuffs, but finally arrives at the conclusion that it is almost impossible to arrive at any clear opinion as to the probable tendency of prices. There are, however, three or four prominent facts from which intelligent people can form their own opinions:

First. That, notwithstanding the receipts of wheat have been light at the lake ports during the past few weeks, they are, if we consider the lack of storage-room. The storage capacity of Chicago was diminished by the fire, and the quantity of corn seeking a market has been so large that the storage-room of this, as well as other lake ports east of here, has been monopolized to the exclusion of wheat.

Second. That, notwithstanding the stock of wheat in the lake ports is less than it was last year, the difference is more than made up by the excess in the Eastern stocks, and that the stock in New York and on the Erie Canal, for instance, is nearly double what it was at this time last year.

Third. That the favorable aspect of the season in both England and France has almost stopped the orders from those countries, and that the export demand in New York has fallen off very largely. The total exports of wheat from New York for the week ending Friday, March 22, were only eighteen thousand bushels, while for each of the four previous weeks it had averaged about one hundred and forty thousand bushels, showing a decline of 90 per cent. in the rate of exports during the past ten days.

In addition to the foregoing facts, the prospects of an extraordinary crop in California, and the present favorable weather for planting in this country, must be taken into consideration.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1872.

This being a holiday the Stock Exchange was closed, but a small number of persons interested in stocks and gold gathered in front of the Exchange. A good deal of gold was sold at from 110 to 110⅛, closing at 110⅛ bid. In stocks there were sales of Reading at New York Central at par, 1,000 Northwestern at 83, and 100 Union Pacific at 39. If there were any other sales no one seems to know of them. We give quotations of New York Central at 99¾@100; Lake Shore 96⅝@96¾; Erie 58@58⅜; Boston, Hartford & Erie 9½@9⅝; Northwestern 83 bid, and 39 bid for Union Pacific.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The stock and produce exchanges were closed to-day. There will be no Liverpool or London markets until Tuesday.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 29, 1872.

APPLE BUTTER—May be quoted at 55@65 for common to medium and 70@75 for prime to choice.

ASHES—Soda Ash continues scarce and firm but prices are unchanged; common, 7 cts; refined, 8. Nitrate Soda, 3¼; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES—The demand is only fair, and dealers generally report the market as being in an unsatisfactory condition, that the hucksters want to buy at or below cost, and then hard to please. Quotations may be given at $3@4 ₱ bbl. for common to fair, and $4.50@5.00 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—The arrivals are increasing and the market, in consequence, is easier, though prices are still maintained; common to fair, 19@15; medium to good, 20@25, and prime 28@30; fancy brands, 1@2 cts. more.

BEANS—In limited supply, and there is considerable inquiry; good to prime navy quoted at $2.50@2.75 ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Continues very dull, but there is no quotable change to make in quotations, 5@9 cts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quoted steady at 4¾ cts ₱ lb, and $8.50 ₱ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5.25 ₱ case.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches (3 lb. cans) quoted at from $6 to $7 ₱ case, according to quality and brand; Tomatoes, $4.50@5; Corn, $3, $6 and $7. Trade fair and improving.

CRANBERRIES — Generally reported slow, but unchanged; $12@13 ₱ bbl., as to quality.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in fair supply and the demand is only fair; may be quoted at 8@8¼ cts., as to quality and condition—8¾@9 cts. in a retail way.

CANNEL OIL—Is still reported dull but unchanged; 20 cts. by the car load, and 25@3 cts. additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged; 19@20 for Goshen and 17@18 for Factory. The inquiry is almost wholly for small lots, as lower prices soon are generally expected.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches: halves, 9¾@10 cts; mixed 7¾@8; quarters, 6½@7. Apples, 7@8 for common to fair, and 8¾@9 for prime to choice.

EGGS—The arrivals continue liberal, and, with a diminished demand, the market is weak and prices lower; we now quote at 20@22, and, as noted in our last report, dealers are nearly all anxious to realize, hence the tendency is unmistakeably downward.

FLOUR—Trade in our market is fair, although entirely local, while prices are without the slightest change; common to good spring wheat $7.40@7.60; choice, $7.75@7.85; fair to good red winter wheat, $7.50@7.75; choice to fancy, $8@8.25. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—Trade is very quiet, but we are in hopes, as the cold weather is about over, that business will improve soon. Wheat is firmer and the demand is better, though prices are without quotable change; $1.62@1.65 for good to prime red and $1.67@1.75 for white. Oats, although, as noted in our last report, dealers generally are impressed with the belief that prices are not likely to go lower, the market is quiet and we hear it stated that there is no difficulty in buying white at 48 cts. Corn is quiet and unchanged, 58@60, and while the receipts have been comparatively light for some days, the supply is still fully equal to the demand. Barley is still quoted at $1 and the receipts and offerings continue light. Barley is reported dull and prices are weak; it is said that spring can now be laid down here from Chicago at 75 cts. and brewers want to pull fall down to about the same, our market is almost bare, as the arrivals for some weeks past have been light.

GROCERIES—The market presents but little that is really new or important. Sugars are reported firm, in sympathy with the advices from the east, but unchanged. There is a fair jobbing trade, though it might be a good deal better and then be nothing to brag about; however, it is probably as good as is usual at this particular season of the year.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25; Prime, 24; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 27; lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10½; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13¾; do A., 12¾; do B., 12¾; do Ex. C., 12; do C., 11¾; do C. Yellow, 11¾; Chesapeake do Ex. C., 11¾.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 75; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 65@67; other grades, from 40@60.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9¾; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¾@8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 22; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 20; Nutmegs, $1.30.

HAY—Baled is coming in more freely but prices are still maintained, $24@27 ₱ ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—Is quiet and unchanged; sales, in a jobbing way, at $4.50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil is quoted, in a jobbing way, at 83@85, and No. 2 at 62@63. Linseed Oil, 92@95.

ONIONS—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $2,50@3.25 ₱ bbl., according to quality and condition. Onion Setts, $4@5 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The demand is improving and the supply in this market is comparatively light; we continue to quote at 75@80 cts ₱ bushel.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8¾@9 cts ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 6 cts; sugar cured do, 8 cts; ribbed sides, 7½ cts; short rib, 8 cts; clear, 8¾ cts; sugar cured hams, 11¾. Breakfast Bacon, 10¼@11. Ham sausage, 10. Dried Beef, 17 cts. Lard: In tierces, 9½. Mess Pork, $14.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4¼ cts ₱ lb.

SALT—Quiet and unchanged at $1.85 ₱ bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is dull but prices are without quotable change: $5 in first hands and $5.50@5.75 in a jobbing way. There is scarcely any inquiry for timothy seed, as most holders have all they want. Timothy Seed is quiet and nominally unchanged; $3@3.25. Flax seed in steady demand at $1.85.

TALLOW—Rough, 8½@9 cts ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 29, 1872.

The operations in pig iron during the past week were comparatively light which was owing to the fact that mill owners generally are unwilling to buy at the prices demanded, while the furnacemen, on the other hand, are unwilling to sell unless at an advance over last week. The latter, we understand, are holding No. 1 Open Gray Forge irons at $50, at furnace, considered equivalent to $52 delivered; it was rumored that some sales had been made at the last named quotation, but, as already intimated, buyers are very scarce in this market as yet at that figure. Some mills will be obliged to do so, but, fortunately the most of our mills are pretty well stocked, and, in consequence, can hold off, so that in case prices should go lower, (of this however, there is not much prospect at this writing) they will be enabled to take advantage of the decline. Foundry irons are in demand, with light stocks and a continued steady upward tendency in the east, prices have still further advance, and even at the advance, the supply is not equal to the demand. Bessemers are increasing their sales; notwithstanding the card rates have been advanced several times since the first of the year, another advance soon seems almost inevitable. There is to be a meeting of the iron and nail associations, next week.

We are reported the following sales of metal:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 tons No. 1 Mill Iron.....$50 00 4 mos
100 " Mottled Iron.....49 00 4 mos
100 " No. 1 Mill Iron.....50 00 4 mos
100 " No. 1 Mill Iron.....50 00 4 mos
200 " Western Cold Short.....50 00 4 mos
60 " No. 1 Mill Red Short.....50 00 4 mos
80 " Extra Open Gray Red Short.....51 00 4 mos
120 " Extra Open Gray Red Short.....51 00 4 mos
200 " Western Red Short.....51 00 4 mos

EASTERN COKE.

200 " No. 3.....$48 00 4 mos
100 " Mottled.....47 00 4 mos
50 " Mottled.....47 00 4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

60 tons A. 1 Foundry.....$52 00 4 mos
20 " A. 1 Sheridan Foundry.....54 50 4 mos
30 " No. 2 Foundry.....50 00 4 mos
10 " No. 2 Foundry.....51 00 4 mos
50 " Gray Neutral Forge.....49 00 4 mos
100 " No. 1 Foundry.....52 00 4 mos
50 " No. 1 Foundry.....54 00 4 mos
100 " Gray Forge.....50 00 4 mos
25 " White and Mottled.....46 00 4 mos
200 " Close Gray Forge.....47 00 4 mos

CHARCOAL.

50 tons No. 2 Eastern.....$55 00 4 mos

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 29, 1872.

This being a legal holiday (Good Friday) there was no business transacted in either Philadelphia or New York; however, if it had not been a holiday, in all probably the result would have been the same, so far at least as Petroleum was concerned. In the absence of dispatches, therefore we repeat yesterday's quotations: Spot, 21¾; 1st half of April, 21¾; May, 22¼@22¾. Crude reported a shade firmer at Parker, $3,42, but there is very little inquiry for it, as Pittsburgh refiners generally are virtually out of the market.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Star & W. account—S. McKalip.....144

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. AND W. P. R. R. March 28.

John Spear & Co., 216 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Farwell, Ayer, S. & Co., 250 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 400 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Total.....866 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

Holdship & Co., 56 bbls ref oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Ralston & W, 250 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Philad.

Elkins, Bly & Co., 50 bbls ref. oil to P. A. Davis & Co., Phila.

A. D. Miller, 98 bbls ref., oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

Total.....434 bbls.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloems.

PITTSBURGH F. W. AND C. R. R.

cars.		cars.
Nimick Co, metal	2	Paul, J & Co., metal	2
W. Porter, metal	3	Vaughn & Co., met.	2
Hallman & B, metal	4	J. Painter & Sons, m	1
Wm. Smith, metal	2	Zug & Co., metal.	6
J. Wood Son & Co, m	10	Lewis O & P, metal.	5
Spang, C & Co., met	3		
Total			42

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Nimick & Co., metal.	4	Bryan & C., ore.	2
Loomis & C, metal.	5	McKnight, P & Co. o	2
Pitts Bolt Co., ore.	2	Kloman, C & Co ore.	3
Reese, G & Co., met.	2	Shoenberger B & Co o	7
Graff, B & Co., ore.	4	Graff, B. & Co., m.	2
Isabella Furn Co ore.	20	Spang, C & Co., met	4
Lewis, O & P, ore.	1		
Total			61

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

J. W. Porter, metal.	10	J. Moorhead, metal	2
J. A. Caughey, met.	5	J. Beamer, metal.	1
Nimick & Co, metal.	5	J. Wood Son & Co. o	1

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

J. Marshall, metal.	1	Byers, McC & Co., m	1
Lewis, O & P, metal.	1		
Total			3

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The dry goods market continues active and buoyant; prices favor sellers. From present indications there will be no classing in prices of any staple article this season. All raw materials are relatively higher than cloth as a general thing. Particularly is this true of wool and woolens, and hence the trade are buying with freedom and confidence in maintenance of prices. Pacific Mills sheetings are advanced to 16½c; do Dolly Vardens 18c; Organdies do do 18c; Cretonnes 15½c; do do Dolly Vardens 17½c; Percales do, of same styles, 27½c; Batiste cloths, in plain colors, 27½c; Augusta brown sheetings 17½@18c; Pittsfield do 13½c; Wachusett 40 inch do 12½c; Monadnock 9-4 brown sheetings 30@32½c; do 10-4 do 35@37½c; Androscoggin do 11-4 50c per yard; Mansvilla bleached muslins 21c; New York Mills do 22@22½c; Slatersville do 13½c; Tuscora XX and A do 19c; Masonville 18½c; Nashua E 17c; C and White Rock 17c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Beeves: to-day 56 cars; this makes 7,400 this week, or about 300 more than last week; most droves are thin, and selling at 11@12c; no change from yesterday; thinish 6@6½c, cows off, Missouri and Cherokee selling at 11@11½c; fat, 7½ cwt, Illinois at 12c; none left over, and a full supply expected on Monday. Sheep: to-day 3,400; few spring lambs included; total sheep this week, 18,300, or 3,000 more than same date last week; market steady at 9@10c for most lots, prime selling at 10½c; with a car of 107 lbs choice Michigan, at 10½c; 3 cars, 90 lbs, Ohio, at 10c. Hogs: 2,700, making 22,000 so far this week, or 900 more than previous week; nothing doing in live or dressed.

BUFFALO, March 29.—Cattle: receipts 1,853, last week. Market closed weak and prices declined ¼c. Sales of 202 Illinois steers, 970 to 1,368 lbs., $5.50@6.50; 15 Illinois oxen, 1,374 lbs., $5.75; 126 Canada stockers and steers, 925 to 1,040 lbs., $4.12½@5.37½. Sheep: receipts of 2,800, making supply for the week 11,700 against 8,033 last week. Market closed dull with prices ¼ to ⅝c off from last week; sales of 85 Indiana sheep 78 lbs at $7.00; 75 Ohio sheep 86 lbs $7.12½. Hogs: receipts 1,400; making total for the week 11,250 against 15,700 last week. Scarcely anything doing and light shipping. Hogs quoted at $4.50@4.62½; sale of 143, 177 lbs. at $4.55.

ALBANY, March 29.—Receipts: cattle number a few hundred more than this time last week; market opened tame; average quality inferior, and there is a decline in prices from 25 to 50c; the range is from 6¼ to 7c per lb; market, for milch cows dull; range from $30 to $65. Market for sheep dull and ¼c lower, prices being from 7½ to 10c. Receipts: hogs liberal; market dull; range $5.35@5.37½.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—Flour dull; superfine $6.50@6.75; extra $7.25@7.50; treble extra $8. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 75c; white 80c. Oats firm at 57@58c. Bran scarce and firmer at $1.60. Hay: light supply and firmer; prime $15; choice $17. Pork dull; mess $15.25. Bacon dull at 7¾@7¾@7¾@7¾c. Sugar cured hams 10¼@11c. Lard firm; tierce 9¼@9½c; keg 10½@10¾. Sugar dull; common 7½c; good to fair 8½c; fully fair 9½c. Molasses in good demand; inferior fermenting 25c; centrifugal fermenting 36c; fair fermenting 42c; prime fermenting 45c. Whisky: western rectified 85@95c. Coffee quiet; fair 19¼@19¾c; good 19¾@20¼c; prime 20¾c. Cotton: receipts 3,055 bales; exports to Liverpool 1,200; New York 659; stock 151,694; net receipts for the week 174,542 bales; gross 15,974; exports to Liverpool 16,811; continent 12,018; coastwise 3,204.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—Cotton steady; middling 22½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Eggs dull and declined at 14@15c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese quiet. Mess pork dull and declined; sales at $11.50@11.62 cash; $12.00@12.12½ for seller June; $12.25 for buyer June; 2,000 bbls. sold at these rates. Lard firm; steam 8¼. Bulk meats dull and unsettled; shoulders 5c; sides 6½@6¾c for sides clear rib; 7c for clear. Hams 10¾@11¼c. Hogs dull and drooping at $4.35@4.75. Whisky dull and drooping; small sales at 84c; buyers contend for lower rates.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—Tobacco very active and prices stiff; sales 190 hhds. Bagging firm and unchanged. Cotton nominal; middling 21½c. Flour firm and prices well sustained; extra family $7.50@8.00. Grain quiet and nominally unchanged; sales of corn at 60@61c; sales of barley at 75@90c; rye 85@90c; oats 55c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Bacon: shoulders—sales at 5¼c; sides clear rib 6¾c; clear 7¼c. Bulk meats: no inquiry; bulk shoulders 4¾c; sides clear rib 5¾c; clear 6c. Mess pork quiet at $12. Whisky steady at 85c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Flour quiet. Wheat No. 2 spring, active and firmer; No. 2 red winter, quiet but firm. 38@38½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye: No. 2 neglected and nominal 60c. Barley: No. 2 fall easier, 49@49½c. Mess pork, steady and a shade firmer, $11.75@11.87½ cash or seller, and $12 buyer 30. Bulk meat, steady and unchanged; shoulders and clear ribs, 5¾@6¼; sides and clear ribs, 6@6½c. Ham: in pickle dull, 6¾@8¾c. High wines inactive, 83@83½, offered 85½ asked. Hogs dull and declined, $4.20@5.00.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Cotton quiet; 21¾c. Flour dull for low grades; others firm. Wheat: spring firm: No 2 Chicago $1.38; Winter excited and higher; $1.50 offered for No 2 red winter and refused; sample lots No 3 $1.40. Common dull; 40½@41c. Oats dull and lower to sell small lots; No 2 36c. Barley quiet; 70c lowa sold. Provisions dropping; sample lots 74@77c. Pork lower; some speculative demand; sales at $11.50@11.75, seller April. Dry salt meat quiet; Lard dull; 8c offered; 8¼c asked. Hogs dull; $3,80@4.60. Cattle quiet; $3.50@6.25.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 29.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; le higher; amber Michigan, $1.58; No. 2 red, $1.55¾; No. 3 do $1,48. Corn firm and a shade better; high mixed 46¾c; low mixed 46¾ @47c; yellow 47¼c. Oats firm, No. 2 38¾@ 39c; Michigan 39¾c. Clover Seed, $5.25 for Michigan. Dressed Hogs, $5.05. Mess Pork and Lard are quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Business partially suspended. Flour unchanged. Wheat red $1,76; amber $1,78; white $1.80@1.90. Corn quiet; yellow 75c. Rye 88c. Oats dull; white 53@53½c; mixed 50@51c. Petroleum unchanged. Provisions declining. Whisky dull at 90c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—Flour quiet. Wheat firmer; Pennsylvania $1,80@1,87. Corn steady; mixed western 61@62c. Oats dull; western 51@ 54c. Rye quiet; 90@98c. Provisions dull. Mess pork, bulk meats and bacon unchanged; sugar cured hams 12½@13c. Lard dull; 8¾c. Whisky 89c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1.29; No 2 $1.20¾. Oats steady; No. 2 32c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 38c. Rye firm; No. 1 68½c. Barley dull but unchanged; No. 2 58c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 29.—Flour active and advanced; $7.25@7.75. Wheat steady and 1c higher; extra $1.67½; No. 1 $1.61½; amber $1.85¼. Corn dull and declined; yellow 51c. Oats quiet; western 39c. Clover seed $3.10@3.20.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 29.—Flour firm. Wheat: No. 1 red, amber strong, $1,63; No. 2 dull, $1,51@1,52. Corn firm at 52c. Oats firm; No. 1 43c. Petroleum, very little doing, but prices unchanged.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, March 29.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 21½c.

NASHVILLE, March 29.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 21¼c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 29.—Wheat dull; amber Michigan $1.72. Corn firm unchanged. Oats firm; No. 2 Oats dull; State 53c. Barley and rye quiet.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, March 29.—3 cars staves and heading, Chas. Albrecht; 5 do do, H Corvier; 1 car lumber, Hamilton, L. & Co; 2 do do, A C Taggart; 20 bbls oil, Bellanger, Shuman & Co; 9 cars lime stone, Superior Iron Co; 123 bgs f seed, M B Suydam; 100 bbls flour, Clark, Wilson & Co; 244 bags oats, 100 bbls flour, E Knox & Sons; 1 car hay, Wm. Hamilton; 35 dressed browns, Chas Hutchinson; 12 bbls onions, Fred Owens; 3 bxs eggs, 1 bbl apples, 1 bf bbl fruit, G Myer; 80 kgs nails, Reed Bro; 5 bbls apples, 1 do eggs, J Herbert; 36 wood chairs, A Orbich & Co; 50 new furniture, D D Hallman & Co; 5 bbls onion setts, J O'Hanlin; 1 car shingles, Wm McQueen; 10 hf bbls herring, 10¼ do do, 2 hf do do, w fish, 65¼ bbls do, A Ross; 2 bbls lime, 10 hf bbls herring, 10¼ do do, 2 hf bbls w fish, 55¼ bbls do, W W Wright; 10 hf bbls herring, 5 hf bbls w fish, 20 bbls w lime, S F Armstrong; 2 bbls tallow, 2 box handles, S M Cummings; 1 car shingles, Wm Ansbutz & Co; 1 car d p lumber, Mullen, S & Co; 2 bbls beef, 2 do hams, 1 bx bacon, Fred Owens; 1 bx hams, Yoeghtly, Kopp & Co; 5 bbls whisky, J A Weber; 20 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Mill Co; 2 hhds tobacco, 1 bx do, E Hawson; 3 bbls eggs, 2 bbl do, 2 kgs do, 1 bx do, 1 butter, 1 kg do, 1 empty keg, Henry Lenz; 1 bbl eggs, 1 do butter, J Heck; 2 bxs butter, 2 bbls eggs, 7 sks rye, J B McMillen; 2 stands butter, 1 bucket do, 7 bbls eggs, 1 tub butter, 1 firkin do, R Carson; 1 bbl eggs, 1 tub butter, 1 firkin do, Sexton & Rado; 5 bbls eggs, 1 do cider, 1 stand butter, 3 firkins do, 1 bg bacon, Fred Esenwine 7 bbls eggs, 1 stand butter, 3 firkins do, 1 bag onions, Fred Gilbert; 6 bbls cider, 1 do eggs, J Beal; 4 bbls eggs, 1 lb butter, Fred Snouffer; 1 car hay, Stewart & Bro; 23 beef hides, 3 bdls calf skins, A Holstein; 200 bags barley, M Weil & Co; 160 bags do, M Heckleman & Co; 1 car corn, Adams & Knox; 1 car e corn, Clark, Wilson & Co; 1 hd bulk snuff, 50 bbls flour, Voeghtly, K & Co.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, March 29.—3 bbls glue, Harris & Ewing; 2 pkgs butter, Wall & Sage & Co; 50 do do, 11 do eggs, W H Graff & Co; 21 sks seed, 68 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 2 do alcohol, J Henderson Bro; 6 do liquor, J Klenordinger; 6 bgs seed, J Craig; 1 car shingles, Rhin & Co; 200 cases and 300 pails lard, E H Myers & Co; 113 pkgs do, 20 tes tongues, 45 tes hams, R Owens; 3 cars barley, Young & Booth; 1 do middlings, McBane & Anjer; 2 cars soap, A Schoyer & Co; 50 do do, 15 kgs oat meal, Jenkins; 5 do do, J E Strickler; 56 bxs soap, Haworth & D; 1 car lumber, G A Mundorff; 1 do do, 8 Walters & Son; 1 do car corn, W G Miller; 1 do millfeed, Dorrington Bro; 1 car coal, J Langdrich; 103 sks rags, McElroy & Co; 21 do do, J Dunlap; 1 car oats, Laing & McKallip; 1 do wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 1 do hay, Schnelbach & H; 1 bbl eggs, 2 do cider, 4 kgs lard, Houck, J & Co; 10 boxes soap, J B Sneathen; 2 cars hay, Greenwald & K; 100 bbls flour, J Forterfield; 1 car staves, F Kober; 31 bbls apples, 1 bx bacon, Loh & Cooley; 3 pkgs butter, 15 bbls cider, J O'Brien; 20 bbls flour, R Childs; 3 do eggs, 3 pkgs butter, Voigt, M & Co; 12 cases cigars, H Dalmyer; 6 tubs butter, P Duff & Son; 128 bbls apples, P Bleiler & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, March 29.—5 bxs butter, H P Marshall; 20 bxs scales, Fairbanks, M & Co; 25 hf bbls herring, W J Steel & Bro; 6 do do, McMillen & M; 56 springs, C West & Co; 2 rolls leather, G N Hoffstott; 1 bx machinery, Cooper, Bro & Co; 1 do do, A C Bakewell; 16 bbls beer, John Kesler; do 4 onion setts, A Van Fossan; 1 bxs saws, Hubbard L, B & Co; 1 car kegs, Phillips & M; 1 lot h goods, West & H; 27 bdls paper, Pgh F Mfg Co; 43 bales hay, J A Duff; 1 bx butter, 2 bbls eggs, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 7 sks rags, J Hammond; 11 kegs nails, Stewart & S; 1 bx cigars, W Mellon; 7 bbls blacks, Jones, Nimick & Co; 1 lot h h goods, J Minton; 1 box organs, Mellor & H; 1 bx coffee, Dilworth Bros; 1 lot produce, Henry Bea Jr; 6 kegs lard, Atwell & Lee; 10 kegs p barley, Rinehart & Stevenson; 20 jugs syrup, Woodworth & D; 137 bags e corn, J Rose; 10 bbls l oil, J S Cox; 18 bales hay, John Rose; 1 lot furniture, C Estep & Son; 35 bbls molasses, Shomaker & Co; 1 circular saw, Lippincott, B & Co; 6 safes, N Whiting & Co; 35 sks oats, J H Weyman; 1 lot h h goods, W H Aston; 16 sks oats, W Ecker; 10 bureas, Henry Berger; 2 bdls sacks, Marshall & C; 5 do do, Courtney, Gordon, Campbell & Co; 1 lot house. hold goods, J B Hughes.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, March 29.—1 car hay, O H Allerton; 100 bbls flour, Lafin & McKallip; 15 do scrap iron, Brown & Co; 1 car rye, W J Meek; 10 pails tobacco, Austin & Co; 2 tes sausage, Watt, Lang & Co; 3 do do, E H Myers & Co; 3 bales h ware, Decker & Co; 605 plates spelter, Moorhead & Co; 176 g bbls, J Hammett & Son; 33 bbls eggs, P Duff & Son; 51 tes hams, F Seliers & Co; 153 sks barley, M Weil & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 19 sks barley, Fred Shibala; 4 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 7 do d apples, Arbuckles & Co; 7 bbls eggs, E Moye & Co; 7 do do, H Riddle & Son; 4 do do, Woodworth & D; 55 bales cotton, Kennedy, C & Co.

WEST PENN RAILROAD COMPANY, March 29.—*Local.*—1 car lumber, F Becker; 3 cars metal, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 do lumber, Reed & Bro; 1 do do, Rudolph & Tschudy; 1 car salt, H Eleman; 12 bgs potatoes, Laing & McKallip; 15 do bdls lindes, J Kahn; 5 bxs eggs, 3 pkgs butter, 8 bgs potatoes, Jos Kreiling; 2 pkgs butter, 3 do eggs, H K & Bro; 1 car sheet iron, Rogers & Burchfield.

Through.—25 bxs tin, Stevenson & C; 1 bag coffee, James Lockhart; 54 pkgs groceries, J S Clark & Co; 1 bx tobacco, W H Park; 1 box liquor, W Bardett; 30 do canned goods, Beckfield & Niehouse; 6 pkgs confectionary, George Beaven.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY March 29.—2 box butter, 3 bbls eggs, H F Bruggeman; 62 cars coal, Kier & Co; 16 do do, Coleman, E & Co; 40 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 1 bx butter, J O'Brien; 2 pkgs butter and eggs, T Creel; 2 do do, Rhin & Co; 200 cases and 300 pails lard, E H Myers & Co; 113 pkgs do, 20 tes tongues, 45 tes hams, R Owens; 3 cars barley, Young & Booth; 1 do middlings, McBane & Anjer; 2 cars soap, A Schoyer & Co; 50 do do, 15 kgs oat meal, Jenkins; 5 do do, J E Strickler; 56 bxs soap, Haworth & D; 1 car lumber, G A Mundorff; 1 do do, 8 Walters & Son; 1 do car corn, W G Miller; 1 do millfeed, Dorrington Bro; 1 car coal, J Langdrich; 103 sks rags, McElroy & Co; 21 do do, J Dunlap; 1 car oats, Laing & McKallip; 1 do wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 1 do hay, Schnelbach & H; 1 bbl eggs, 2 do cider, 4 kgs lard, Houck, J & Co; 10 boxes soap, J B Sneathen; 2 cars hay, Greenwald & K; 100 bbls flour, J Forterfield; 1 car staves, F Kober; 31 bbls apples, 1 bx bacon, Loh & Cooley; 3 pkgs butter, 15 bbls cider, J O'Brien; 20 bbls flour, R Childs; 3 do eggs, 3 pkgs butter, Voigt, M & Co; 12 cases cigars, H Dalmyer; 6 tubs butter, P Duff & Son; 128 bbls apples, P Bleiler & Co.

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HOME NEWS.

Those of our readers who contemplate changing their residence on the first of April, will please give notice to the carrier, or leave word at our counting room, so the paper can be delivered promptly.

For Rent.—Four rooms on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. These rooms are desirable for offices. For terms, &c., apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Letters Held for Postage.—Samuel Tomlinson, Wilkins, Pa., 3; Miss Annie Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2; Mrs. E. A. Porterfield, Warnock, Ohio, 3; Robert Watson, 3; Treas. North Western Mfg. Co., Chicago, Illinois, 3; John W. Lockwood, Philadelphia, Pa., 3; John Adair, McKeesport, Pa., 3.

Track Blocked Up.

Yesterday morning the trains on the Pan Handle Railroad were delayed about four hours by the blocking up of the track at Noblestown, through an accident which occurred in the reaching of five empty freight cars. They had been run on a siding but by some means were run out again on the main track and overturned.

Slight Fire.

Yesterday morning the roof of a house on Jackson street, Allegheny, occupied by Jefferson Morrow, caught fire from sparks from the chimney and for a time threatened the destruction of the building. The members of the Friendship Fire Company hastened to and extinguished the flames before much damage was done to the building or roof.

Messrs. W. G. Hamilton & Co., propose publishing a neat little hand-book for business guide to all business firms in this city and surrounding districts. Mr. Hamilton is canvassing the city for the purpose of his compilation and for subscribers to the work. The charges for a business address and a copy of the book is $2.50. The book being published for the may be a convenience to strangers visiting our city.

Fire in East Liberty.

The alarm yesterday morning, from box 95, was occasioned by the discovery of fire in the billiard saloon and bowling alley of Frank Rahe, on the Frankstown road. The grocery adjoining also belonging to Rahe, took fire from the billiard room, and was considerably burned. The billiard saloon was gutted, and six billiard tables were almost completely destroyed. The loss will approximate $8,000, upon which there is an insurance of $6,000.

Severely Crushed.

Yesterday afternoon Charles McAdoo, a driver in the employ of Messrs. Littell & Mechling, met with a very severe accident, from which, if he recovers, he will be fortunate. He was engaged in unloading a barrel of whisky from his wagon at the Duquesne Hotel, and in the act he slipped when, by some accident, he missed his hold and fell. The barrel rolled down and struck him on the breast, rolling off to one side. He was carried into a house near by and received medical attention, and was then removed to his home. His injuries are of a very serious character.

Fire at the Western Exchange.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, some excitement was created in the neighborhood of the Western Exchange, East Liberty, by the attempt of a man to set fire to the building. Subsequently two men named respectively Fulton and Minnemeyer, were arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the beds, which were in one of the upper rooms. They were locked up for a hearing this morning. The flames had gained headway before they were discovered, but fortunately the inmates of the house were prompt to throw the beds out of the window, and thus the building was saved. The loss will not be large.

Hay Makers in Costume.

This Operatic Cantata will be rendered at Liberty Hall, East Liberty, on Tuesday, April 2d. Miss Ernest is devoting her best energies to make this occasion a complete success. A number of professional and best amateur singers are co-operating with Miss Ernest in her efforts to make the entertainment first-class. In the character of Sulphia, she has secured the valuable services of D. L. Davidson, made so popular by his recent lecture on "The Coming Woman." Toerge's orchestra, or a part of it, will add to the interest of the performances. Admission 50 cents. Those who would enjoy this most enjoyable Cantata should lose no time in providing themselves with seats.

Curry Institute.

The spring term, which opens next week and closes the last of June, promises to be one of the most prosperous in the history of this institution.

The exercises will comprise a complete outline and review of all the studies of the normal course, and include class drills, methods of teaching, school organization and government, and a course of lectures upon subjects specially relating to school matters—thus furnishing students as complete an outfit for teaching as can be obtained in a twelve weeks course.

Persons wishing to qualify themselves for teaching, would find this short course of real advantage to them, for this institution has a constant demand for more teachers than it can supply, and its students everywhere prove themselves successful.

Profitable Reading.

Each week brings to our table many valuable papers, among which are the *Real Estate Register* of this city. The current issue of this well edited weekly should be read by every citizen in the two cities. Among the excellent subjects contained in the *Register* this week are: "Reform," a just criticism on the danger of electing our law judges to political positions. "Mechanics own a Home," a well written article on the importance of the mechanic owning his own home, ending with a stab at the lottery schemes. "Change of Pay Day" is a valuable and christian suggestion, and contains facts that should be corrected. "Hard Times and what Causes Them" are useful hints. In fact, the contents of the *Register this week* is worth almost a year's subscription. We find also by the "Real Estate Market," that for the week ending Saturday last there was sold $345,494 worth of real estate in this county. We commend the *Register* to every business man in the city as a paper every way worthy of their support.

Musical.

The inhabitants of West Deer township were favored with a concert at the Bull Creek Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. Thos. Johnston's), on the evenings of March 20th and 21st, by a Music Class drilled and led by Mr. J. F. McConnell, a man of most excellent attainments, and who has been known favorably for years in the neighborhood both as a gentleman and as a music teacher. The audience was not large, but what it lacked in numbers and brilliancy was made up by the class. The selections were good, and the performance of these could not well be surpassed. There was a number of quartettes sung, besides Anthems that were rendered in good style; and then the songs were such as to call forth unbounded applause. A song entitled, "Beautiful Gates Ajar," was sung by Mrs. J. McConnell, the performance of which did her credit as a vocalist. "Only Remember," "Beautiful Isle of the Sea," "Come where my love lies dreaming," and other songs, were rendered by Miss Eveline in a style that manifested superior talent. "Old Log Hut," by Miss Annie E. Leslie, "Little Homeless One," by Miss Nettie Fleming, "Beautiful bird, come back to me," by Miss Nannie E. Gray, "The Old Musician and His Harp," by Mr. Thos. Edmundson, and "Beautiful Sea," by Mrs. McConnell and Miss C. McPherren, were also well performed.

Prof. Keehn presided at the organ, and interspersed the performance with quite a number of lively instrumental pieces. Among other pieces, he played one entitled, "The Battle of Resaca de La Palma, which is certainly a magnificent piece, and it was performed in a style that defies competition.

This concert was gotten up by Mr. McConnell for the purpose of paying for a new first class organ, bought for the use of the church.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.

The 26th annual statement of this excellent Company is published in this paper, and shows total assets amounting to $24,099,220 44, being an increase in the year of $2,686,581 62. For 1871, the total income was $6,972,030 32; increase, $113,483 28. The interest accounts received and accrued, aggregated $1,908,329 24, the death claims paid being $1,554,428 01. On an item of prime interest to policyholders, we note a material increase in the year—namely, "return premium," i. e., dividends, $2,486,439 44, being $870,234 21 in excess of the payment in 1870. As specified in Mr. Grover's report as President:

The expenses of the business of every character have been less than the last or preceding years.

The percentage of expenses on receipts has been 16 6-100 on gross receipts, and, excluding taxes, it has been but 8 80-100.

By tables carefully compiled from the Annual Reports of the Massachusetts Commissioner, it is shown that the average ratio of total expense to income of the Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co. during its twenty-seven years record, is but 8 98-100, which is lower than that of any other company in the United States. It therefore follows that a greater part of the interests of the insured cannot be exercised than is evinced by the management of this thoroughly reliable, honorable old Company.

During the past five years, there has been paid through the Pittsburgh Agency alone, over $275,000 to the families of some of our most prominent citizens, and the continued accession the past year to the already large list of Policy Holders in this vicinity, is but a substantial token of the high appreciation in which the Company is regarded.

Any parties desiring to avail themselves of the advantages of this Company, can obtain all necessary information by calling on the State Agents, Messrs. Lusk & Brown, corner Wood street and Fourth avenue.

Thousands Are

Subscribing for the *Real Estate Register*, published *weekly*, at only $1.00 per year. Why, the official list of transfer of real estate is worth, to business men, ten times that sum! Subscribe. For sale by all newsdealers.

All that is Wanting

To secure comfort and convenience in doing your spring sewing, is to get a WEED Sewing Machine.—116 Market street. tf.

For beautifying the complexion, there is no compound equal in good effects to Sawyer's barber's soap.

BREVITIES.

PROF. SEAGER has returned to the city.

"DOLLY VARDENS" do not seem to be "the go" yet to any great extent.

THE two musical societies proposed to be organized by Professors Tetedoux and Seager is creating no small stir in musical circles.

THE WATER COMMITTEE of Councils will meet at the Water Works, on Monday afternoon at two o'clock, to witness the testing of new boilers.

JACOB BECK, 4th ward, was so badly hurt by falling from the top of a chimney at Isabella Furnace, Etna, about a week ago, is about again on crutches.

NEXT WEEK we will have Miss Cushman, Mrs. Bowers, Annie Dickinson and Robert McWade, as the chief luminaries, with numerous other lesser lights.

MAYOR CALLOW, for the first time since his injuries by the railroad accident, was out for half an hour taking an airing. Although still feeble he is in a fair way of convalescing.

A MAN named Wm. Whitman fell in a fit in Diamond alley last night, a little after eleven o'clock. He was carried into the Central Station-house by Captain Cupples and U. S. Detective Pender, and after being cared for, sent to his home.

YESTERDAY afternoon an employe in a machine shop in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, had the fingers of his right hand almost sawed off. He received surgical attention, and was then taken to his home in Minersburger alley, this city. Name could not be ascertained.

THIS night express on the Allegheny Valley Railway was yesterday morning detained about two hours, near Tarentum, by an accident which had occurred to an oil train, two cars of which had been thrown from the track by the breaking of a brake-rod. No one was injured.

THE Board of Engineers appointed by the Directors of the Tripartite Bridge Company to analyze the various bids and plans which were submitted, has been called to report. The Board consisted of Felician Slataper, Esq., of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Captain Chas. Davis, of Allegheny, and General Wright. The report will be submitted to the Directors at a meeting to be held to-day.

THE Venango *Citizen* says: "It is almost a certainty that a railroad will be constructed down the west side of the Allegheny river from this city to Parker, and possibly to Pittsburgh, passing through the immense coal fields of Butler county. A corps of engineers are now engaged in locating the route, and work will be commenced as soon as possible. It is also probable that the road will be extended to connect with the Titusville and Buffalo road.

GENERAL BOURKE and Captain Costello, who addressed a meeting on the question of tariff at the old City Hall a short time since, were arrested on Wednesday at Cumberland, on suspicion of their being the perpetrators of the confidence game practiced upon the old gentleman Archer, at the McClure House, Wheeling, a few days since. The fact that they pretty nearly answered the description of the swindlers, so far as personal appearances were concerned, accounted for the mistake. After a hearing before a magistrate, they were discharged.

YESTERDAY afternoon a number of gentlemen, including representatives of the city Press, made a tour of inspection over the Miller pavement on Penn avenue, from its commencement at the forks of the road to the terminus beyond the "Point Breeze." The visit was made, because of recent complaints that the pavement has already commenced to wear, and the visitors found four or five depressions along the line, but in every case they were in the middle of the road directly over the water pipes, which had been laid previous to the laying the pavement. The contractors claim that they were urged forward with the work, and that they and the Commissioners, protested against the delay in laying the water pipes by which the ground was torn up and could not be properly tamped down, owing to the short time at their disposal. The pavement in every other part, except those indicated, seems to be in excellent condition and as firm and solid a roadway as could possibly be desired.

A LETTER was received at the Mayor's office yesterday making inquiries relative to a young man named Wm. Fritz, who has been missing from his home at Station 15, Port Homer, Jefferson county, Ohio, for some time past. It is said that the last seen of him he was in this city with his father, an aged man, and a Mr. Greenwald, and getting separated from them in some way he was lost sight of. The young man is said to have been of unsound mind, and his friends are in great anxiety with reference to his safety. The writer of the letter—John Snyder—states that Mr. Greenwald after advertising for the lost man, was told by somebody that he had been killed on the railroad, and buried by the county authorities. However, this story is not credited by his friends, and it is not liked to be true, as the coroner has no record of an inquest being held on any such person. The writer states that the young man speaks both German and the English quite fluently, but strangely enough nothing is said about his personal appearance or age.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

REV. R. L. MILLER, D.D., will preach in Union M. E. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow morning.

"EASTER" will be generally celebrated in the Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches tomorrow.

REV. JOSEPH HORNER, D.D., will preach in Trinity M. E. Church to-morrow morning at the usual hour.

THE RT. REV. J. B. KERFOOT, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburgh, will visit St. Johns's Church this Saturday evening. Services at 7½ o'clock.

THE REVIVAL commenced a few weeks since at Ames M. E. chapel, on Third avenue, continues, under the guidance of the new pastor, Rev. E. R. Jones.

THE Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Churches of this city will hold their annual meeting for the election of officers next Tuesday afternoon.

LAST Monday evening the members of the Lawrenceville M. E. Church held a "donation party," which left their pastor, Rev. S. M. Hickman, about $75 richer.

THE annual congregational meeting of the Second United Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, will be held in the lecture room on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. R. B. EWING of the Seventh United Presbyterian, Pittsburgh, has been elected President of Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa. It is thought he will accept.

REV. JOHN MORROW will deliver a sermon tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Eleventh ward Mission, in the hall of the Moorhead public school house, Granville street near Wylie avenue, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free and a hearty welcome extended to all.

REV. JOHN GAILEY, formerly of Butler, was installed pastor of the Fourth United Presbyterian church of this city, on last Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance of the members and friends of the congregation. Rev. George M. Berkley addressed the pastor and Rev. W. J. Reid, the people.

THE United Brethren have rented the Paulson Hall, No. 104 Fourth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets, where they will hold divine services on the first Sabbath in April, at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. The Rev. G. Wagoner, formerly a missionary of this denomination in this city, has again been sent by his Church to gather up the scattered membership of this society in the two cities, and will hereafter continue at the same place and hours for the year 1872.

DARING ROBBERY.

Arrest of the Alleged Perpetrators.

Some time Thursday night the store of Simon Jacobs, at No. 29 Fifth avenue extension, was entered, and goods, consisting of dress patterns and notions of various kinds, to the value of about $500, were carried off. Yesterday Mr. Jacobs appeared at the office of Alderman Strain, and made information, charging Samuel Ahrris and Casper Silverman with the burglary. It seems according to statements made by Mrs. Jacobs, that some time during the day previous the two men—Ahrris and Silverman—entered the store, and asked to see Mr. Jacobs, who, Mrs. J. informed them, had gone east about a week since. They then asked to see certain goods, which were shown them, after which they left without making any purchase. Yesterday Mr Jacobs returned to the city, and being told of the robbery, with the visit of the men on the preceding day, at once suspected them. Silverman is a peddlar, and has his headquarters on Federal street. After the information, officers Hyer and Metz were sent to the premises, and upon examination of the stable, found in the manger about $250 worth of goods, which were identified as being a portion of the property which had been stolen. Last evening the two men were arrested by officers Hyer and Metz, were brought before Alderman Strain, and committed for a hearing to-day.

A BOY WANDERER.

A Fugitive from Justice—The Exploits of Yesterday—Youth of Fifteen.

Yesterday morning Chief Clarke, of Allegheny, received a telegraphic message from the Chief of Police, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, directing him to keep a lookout for a boy who had suddenly disappeared from that city, taking with him a lot of money. The Chief in carrying out the instructions, succeeded in arresting the boy on Spring Garden avenue, late in the afternoon. The lad when taken in custody, gave his name as Gustav Gehring, and said he was fifteen years of age. On the way to the lock up he confessed his crime, and told the whole story. He was an orphan and had no relatives in this country, except an aunt residing in Milwaukee. He had been in the employ of a tailor there but two days when he took a dislike to the service and concluded to leave; in carrying out this design he took with him $80 in cash and nearly $1000 in checks and valuable papers, the most of which were found in his possession. He gave no other reason for his course and appeared to take the whole matter rather lightly. He was locked up, and word telegraphed to Milwaukee of his arrest.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

Yesterday being Good Friday none of the Courts were opened except the District.—Judge Kirkpatrick made his appearance at the usual hour in this branch, and Court was opened in the usual manner, but there was a plentiful lack of attorneys, witnesses, prosecutors, and no case could be gotten up. Finding it impossible to proceed for want of business, His Honor adjourned Court.

The regular routine of Saturday businesss will be disposed of to-day and Jury trials in all the Courts will be resumed on Monday.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

Trial List for Saturday.

Commonwealth vs.

Silas D. Davis,	Bridget Sherlock,
Wm. Kelly,	John Borde,
W. Shafer,	Henry Long,
Robert Neilly,	Oregon Lysle,
Joseph Handlen.	

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Notwithstanding the fact of the inopportune time inadvertently selected by our citizens for their testimonial to Manager Beamer—the evening of Good Friday—and the additional fact that the weather was unfavorable, the audience assembled at the Fifth Avenue last night was a large and appreciative one. But we feel assured had any other evening been selected, the house would scarcely have held those who would have been anxious to testify their appreciation of the affable gentleman who has shown such tact and managerial ability in catering to the wants of our amusement going public. The bill selected for the occasion was an elegant one. The first piece was the beautiful drama, by Sheridan Knowles, of the "Hunchback." The cast was one which did honor to the company at large, and the manner in which the various characters were sustained did the highest credit to the individual members of the same. The *Julia* of Mrs. Meek was a decided success, while Mr. Meeker, as *Sir Thomas Clifford*, did better than in any character we have ever seen him assume. Welsh Edwards as *Master Walter*, we need scarcely say, was good, as he is in anything he undertakes. Indeed, we need not further particularize, for all the members who appeared in the cast seemed to vie with each other in making this one of the finest performances of the season—and they succeeded. It was indeed refreshing to see this sterling play presented in such fine style by one of our own companies, without any aid from foreign stars. The bill was concluded with the "Laughing Hyena"; but between the first and second pieces there was a specialty play thrust into the programme, arbitrarily, as it were, which was as gratifying as surprising, not only to the audience, but to the company, as well as the management. The cast in this performance included Manager Beamer, Jonas R. Butterfield, Esq., Josiah Cohen and Alderman Humbert. These took their places upon the stage, very mysteriously—the mystery in Mr. Beamer's case, however, being played in the lineaments of his countenance, amounting to absolute wonderment. This, however, was destined to be dispelled very speedily; for Mr. Butterfield arose, and, in very few words, aptly chosen and fitly spoken, expressive of the very high esteem in which Manager Beamer was held by the members of his company and many of our citizens, presented to the latter, on behalf of the two classes referred to, with a very handsome gold watch and elegant chain of the same precious metal. The testimonial was received, on behalf of Mr. Beamer, by Josiah Cohen, Esq., in a few brief but appropriate remarks. The watch had been purchased at the establishment of Mr. W. G. Dunseath, and was one fit for a king to wear; and yet we will be seconded in our estimate of Manager Beamer, by all who know him, when we say that the present was most worthily bestowed.

This evening, the last at the old Opera House by Manager Beamer there, and Harry Hotto, the ever popular comedian, will take a farewell benefit, for which occasion the following great bill will be presented: "Wild Bill," "Spectre Bridegroom," and "Rose of Attrick Vale." At the matinee, the "Long Strike" will be presented.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—"Buffalo Bill" still holds the boards at the Pittsburgh; it will be presented again this afternoon at the matinee, and, for the last time, this evening. The play has been drawing uniformly good houses during the entire week. Next week, however, we trust we shall have something of a legitimate character. It will be remembered that Mrs. D. P. Bowers, a very popular and worthy actress supported by the talented young actor, Mr. J. C. McCollom, will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At this beautiful temple of the drama, Manager Beamer, with his popular and talented company, will open for a spring season on Monday evening next. The season opens with Robert McWade's beautiful adaptation of Washington Irving's ever popular legend of "Rip Van Winkle," with Mr. McWade in the title *role*. The box-office at the Academy will be open to-day and Monday for the sale of seats for Mr. McWade's engagement.

"WE THE PEOPLE."—The caption of Miss Dickinson's lecture is in every way interesting, for we are all anxious to hear what so trenchant a critic has to say of us, poor mortals, who so often have to pass under the scalpel from these platform surgeons. There is a consolation, however, in the appearance in the bill that that however much this fair lecturess may subject "We the People" to a critical test, yet there will undoubtedly be some merit recognized.

This lecture is given in the regular Library course.

THE ART GALLERY.—If all our citizens really knew that the collection of paintings at the Art Gallery in Library Hall was one of the finest displays of the character that has ever been made in any public or private gallery in the city —if they really knew this fact, we think the cozy little Gallery would never contain the crowds that would seek admission into that temple of art. The best way, then, for the latter class to get this information, is to drop around to the Gallery to-day or any evening when they have a spare hour.

MISS CUSHMAN'S READINGS.—The entertainment to be given as Miss Charlotte Cushman, at Library Hall, on Monday night, should not in any way be classed in the category of readings, by which so often audiences are wearied rather than pleased. Miss Cushman's entertainments only in name are so—in the course of the night, is to the little twinkling star. If there are those among our readers who wish to spend an evening of the purest literary æsthetical and intellectual enjoyment, we advise them to make arrangements at once to spend an hour or two, on Monday night, at Library Hall.

New Books

For sale at the Fifth Avenue Book Store of John W. Pittock & Co., opposite the Postoffice.

Recollection of Past Life. By Sir Henry Holland, Bart. 1 vol., 12mo., 350 pages. Price, $3.

Sir Henry Holland, the venerable English physician, who has been so great a traveller, having for sixty years spent his vacations in visiting foreign lands, and who has made half a dozen visits to this country, has just published in London, his "Recollections," in a volume of moderate size, in which he touches, in a very agreeable manner, on the many considerable men he has met, the various scenes he has witnessed, and the vast number of celebrated men with whom he has been acquainted.

Christian Theology and Modern Skepticism. By the Duke of Somerset, K. G. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.00.

"Christian Theology and Modern Skepticism" by the Duke of Somerset, is a very remarkable work, which has made a profound sensation in England, where the high rank of its author has, no doubt, aided in giving it currency.

The Senses and the Intellect. By Alexander Bain, M. A. Third edition. 1 vol., 8vo., 696 pages. Cloth. Price, $5.00.

Lehrbuch der Englischen Sprache. Von Hermann D. Wragge, A. M. 1 vol., 8vo., half bound. Price, $1.50. A book intended for the use of Germans who are learning the English language.

Hymnal: according to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. 40c to $1.50.

The Last of the Mohicans. By J. Fenimore Cooper. With numerous new illustrations by F. O. C. Darley. Being the first issue of a new popular edition of Cooper's Novels. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers. Prince, 75 cents.

Mohammed Ali and his House. An historical romance. By Louisa Muhlbach. With illustrations by Alfred Fredericks. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers, 250 pages. Price, $1.00; cloth, $1.50.

New Uniform Edition of Julia Kavanagh's Novels. 12mo. Cloth. Price $1.25 each; 3 in each ready: "Nathalie," "Daisy Burns," "Queen Mab."

Voltaire. By John Morcley. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth. Price, $3.50.

"The Beau tiful Florence."

That is the title which the ladies have bestowed upon that pretty and durable piece of mechanism—the Florence Sewing Machine—which in so many of our best houses is now numbered as among the most indispensable articles of furniture. The reason of the great popularity of the Florence is the fact that it is so easily operated that a young girl with ordinary tact can learn to use it after a moment's instruction by observing the dexterous application of the needle by the hand directed by the ingenious mind and the fixed automatic guidance by power from the treadle. The invention has been thouroughly tested, and in very extensive use throughout the Eastern, Western and some of the middle States. Its novel features are expressed in its name.

It is really two machines combined in one, making either the lock stitch or button-hole stitch, as occasion may require. It is at the same time simple in construction, comparatively noiseless in operation, and very easily understood. Of its distinct features it should be mentioned that the "feed" is adjustable to suit the weight or thickness of the cloth, by raising or lowering, thus preventing any injury to delicate fabrics, hence it will work with equal facility on light and heavy material. The tension admits of such nice adjustment, and with such ease and certainty, that one of the great difficulties with all other machines is entirely avoided. Taking the thread from a short deep bobbin secures uniformity in the tension. The shuttle riding on the "race" is subject to no wear, and requires no oiling, by which the thread would otherwise be soiled.

The machine is made of the best material, and all are warranted to give satisfaction in certainty of action, strength and durability.

The agency for this well known machine will be removed on Monday to No. 178 Liberty street, near Market, where Mr. Espy, the agent, will be glad to show those who want to buy a machine, the advantages the American Button-hole and Oxer-seeming Machine has over all others. Call and examine it before purchasing.

Where to Get Good Jewelry.

In these days of pinchbeck and sham jewelry it is an important matter to know exactly where to go for the purchase of jewelry which will bear the warranty of the seller. In directing our readers to the establishment of Mr. S. M. Orr, Federal street and Park Way, Allegheny, we can confidently assure them that any article they may purchase there in the jewelry line will be found to be exactly as represented. The proprietor makes it a point to keep a stock on hand that he can recommend and which he will guarantee. At present he has a very large and carefully selected stock of silverware and gold ware, clocks, watches, &c., that for beauty of finish in each article and intrinsic merit cannot be excelled. Purchase your goods at Orr's and you will never be deceived.

Good Friday or any other day is a good day for young or old gentlemen in need of clothing to make their purchases at Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, southwest corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. There is no house in the city where they can have a better choice, and they are sure to get suits well made and that will give satisfaction

Every Business Man

In the two cities should read *this week's Real Estate Register*. All news dealers keep it.

Spring Suits.

Messrs. William Hespenheide & Co., No. 50 Sixth (late St. Clair street,) are making a specialty of spring suits, for which purpose they have laid in a new and fresh stock of cloths suitable for the change in the season. They have engaged an experienced cutter, and will guarantee every suit to give satisfaction—otherwise if need not be taken away. A pattern is always "talked into" taking away goods with which he is not pleased, for the aim of the firm is to please all their friends, and in this they feel confident they can succeed. Gentlemen who are about purchasing a spring suit should give them a call.

Yeas and Neighs.—

If horses could make themselves understand in human language, they would signify by a universal "Yea," their assent to the statement that the MUSTANG LINIMENT is the best remedy extant for all these external ailments, and by a most emphatic "Neigh," their displeasure at every attempt to use any other preparation in their stead. Ever since its introduction at St. Louis, at the close of the Mexican war, in 1849, it has proved a signal blessing to horse and man—curing with absolute certainty and wonderful despatch, such equine diseases as spavin, ringbone, poll evil, scratches, hoofale, &c., and relieving and finally removing the painful affections which attack the muscles, sinews and external glands of human beings. It is fact beyond contradiction that for all injuries or complains of man or quadrupeds to which an external remedy is applicable, the MUSTANG LINIMENT is preferable to every other.

THE TASTE

Every Business Man

In the two cities should read *this week's Real Estate Register*. All news dealers keep it.

SARATOGA

"GEYSER" SPRING WATER.
(Medicinally the best.)
PITTSBURGH DEPOT,
RANKIN & CHEARY,
45 SIXTH STREET, under Hotel.

DIED:

NICHOLSON.—On Thursday evening, at 9 o'clock, LULU, daughter of W. A. and Maggie Nicholson, aged 5 years.

Funeral will take place THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 22 Palo Alto street, Allegheny. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MCCONNELL.—On THURSDAY evening, at his residence, No. 11 Carlisle alley, Allegheny, WM. C. MCCONNELL, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral on Saturday at 2 P. M. o'clock from his late residence. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Residence open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.99.
Insurance Co. of North America
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Losses adjusted and paid by
mh4-182 WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
SMALL FRUITS,
GREENHOUSE PLANTS, EVERGREENS,
ASPARAGUS ROOTS, ONION SETTS, &c.
Choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds,
Wholesale and Retail by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Postoffice.
Catalogues free. fe27-F

Seeds, Plants, Flowers, Etc.
Our Catalogue of Vegetable and Flour Seeds, our Catalogue of Small Fruit and Price List, free and Plain; and our Catalogue of Ornamental, Flowering and Budding Plants now ready, and can be had on application.
Bouquets, Cut Flowers, Baskets and Floral Ornaments, executed in the finest style at short notice.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
(Successors to J. KNOX.)
ja20 93 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Great Western Gun Works.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers,
Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Material and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. I deal exclusively in Fire Arms and Gun Material, and have the only full assortment in this city, and sell at lower prices than anywhere in the country. Call and see or send for a price list before purchasing elsewhere. Fine Arms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Tents for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Great Western Gun Works,
179 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE JAPS IN PHILADELPHIA.

What They Know about Sewing Machines.

The American Button-hole and Over-seaming Company—An Examination of the Works—An Immense Establishment—Interesting Details.

The members of the present Japanese Embassy left their homes in the far distant East and journeyed to this practical, go-ahead continent for the purpose of examining into the manufactures, arts and sciences as developed by their American antipodes. That they were selected as being the smartest of the Mongolian race, is a matter which we do not propose to determine, but that they are shrewd, sharp, quick and gifted with most excellent comprehensive power is an established fact in our mind.

On Friday, the 22d inst., being the time set apart for their visiting the extensive

BUILDINGS OF THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

we resolved to accompany them and learn what we could relative to sewing machines.

The factory is located at the south-west corner of Twentieth street and Washington avenue, and occupies over two-thirds of a square. The improvements are a three-story brick building and a wing attachment forming an L. The frontage on Washington avenue is 280 feet; on Twentieth street 130 feet; mean depth 60 feet.

At 1:30 o'clock the shouting of a pack of about 150 curious gamins announced the arrival of the Orientals, and in a few minutes thereafter the Japs and accompanying parties were ushered into the counting house, where stood George Rebfuss, the superintendent, who bade them welcome to the establishment.

Here they had removed their winter wrappings the whole party, guided by W. B. Mendenhall, President of the company, and Superintendent Rebfuss, started on their tour of inspection.

Emerging via a side door

THE FIRST FLOOR

of the factory was reached, and at the same time the "self-adjusting steam planing machine," decorated with the American and Japanese colors.

The plates which form the bed of the sewing machines are obtained, in the rough, from four of our foundries, no three firms being capable of keeping up the supply, and are at once placed under this machine and planed, this being the first finishing touch.

A few yards westward were found a "gang," of steam drilling machines of different grades, capable of boring holes through which a needle would pass, and of forming orifices that a silver half-dollar would fail to conceal. By means of these machines all the drilling is done at one and the same time, so that when the steel leaves the "jig" or form it is complete thus far.

Next were seen the "milling machines," or rather a gang of them, by means of which much intricate work is accomplished. These came the "grinding machine," with "corrundum wheel," and then was reached the "stamping machines," capable of punching holes through steel running from one inch to one-thirtieth of an inch to an inch and a half in thickness.

Next the engine room was visited, and a model engine room it was, everything being as bright as new pin, not a speck of dirt or blotch of grease being perceptible. The engine is a 60 horse power, the boilers of 75 each, and Pledger's patent, "non explosive." These not only furnish the steam which supplies the motive power, but also sufficient to heat the whole immense factory.

To the north-west of the engine-room, and occupying a separate ground floor appartment were found the forges and trip hammers, whereby the steel is hardened and annealed, and directly to the west was found the "polishing room," occupied by emery wheels, and twenty-five or thirty workmen busily employed at them.

And now to

THE SECOND FLOOR

we ascended, and therein found a series of "screw machines," by means of which the connecting parts of the American Buttonhole and Oversewing machine are made. All the bolts, pins and pieces are to within a hundredth part by means of gauges a variation of the one one-hundredth part of an inch may be detected.

In this room are located the "cam machines," the "cams" being that which governs motion of the sewing machine; also a series of cylinders called "tumblers," wherein are deposited in sand the smallest particles of the sewing machines, which are polished by the means of the "tumblers" constantly revolving.

At the eastern end, formed into an apartment by means of a partition, was found the room wherein are assorted and stored all the parts of the sewing machine, as well as the finished. Here in detail the whole American Buttonhole and Oversewing Machine, the "Japs" spending much time in examining each separate piece.

Up to the third flight of stairs we went and thus reached the Japanning ovens, then up another half flight and into the

THIRD STORY,

the western end of which is used as the apartment wherein the ornamental Japanners do their work.

Here workmen were employed in gilding the bed plates and beautifying them by means of delecomania. Both processes interested the Japs much, but the latter seemed to tickle their fancy the most. Something particularly inquisitive, and insisted upon taking with him several of the patterns to try his hand upon "delecomania."

Next the "fitting and testing department" was inspected. Here the machines are put together and run by steam until all the parts are in complete working order; they are then sent into an adjoining room, styled the "turning and finishing room," and are here run by hand until they can be perfected, when they are subjected to the various agencies for sale. On this floor, we had almost forgotten it, we saw a machine, self-working, for hardening steel springs, a most unique and novel contrivance. The tour of the buildings was now completed; to give all the details and minutiæ of the sewing machine would more than fill our twenty-eight columns; suffice to say that the works are the most complete in the country. The "Japs" literally examined everything shown them, and seemed determined to learn as much as they could about sewing machines, of which they previously knew but little.

Having examined the mode of manufacture, they were now shown in operation

THE FIVE DIFFERET MACHINES

which the American Company produce.

The first,

"THE COMBINATION MACHINE,"

which will do, in the best possible manner, every variety of family sewing that can be done on any machine, and in addition embroiders on the edge, overseams, and makes beautiful button and button holes in all fabrics.

The second, the "Plain American," a family and light manufacturing machine, capable of doing all that the "Combination" will do except the overseaming and button-hole work. It is remarkably simple in construction, reliable and light running.

The third, the "List Sawing Machine," for cloth manufacturers.

The fourth, "The Manufacturing Machine," for sewing heavy fabrics, leather, etc.

The fifth, "The Carpet Sewing Machine," which can sew either ingrain, Brussels, Wilton or any kind of carpets more precisely and neatly than by hand. This is an "automaton," runs on a railway, is self-propelling, and a most useful invention, being used by all our leading carpet dealers.

Inanswer to inquiries made the information was given that the company employs 450 men, turning out 125 machines per day, expecting when the additional building is completed to manufacture 150, for all of which they find ready sale. Singular to relate, the best market for the "American" is New England, where the majority of other machines are manufactured.

The company manufacture almost all their own machinery, most of which is of the finest order, and for safety sake store their patterns in a fire proof building, a number of which are distributed throughout the factory.

After the inspection, the distinguished visitors were invited to a collation, very choice, which partaken of they bid their friends of the American "good day" and returned to their quarters at the Continental.

THE AMERICAN

is asserted to be the highest step towards perfection yet made in labor saving machines of this character. The extensive use throughout the Easter number given the dexterous application of the needle by the hand directed by the ingenious mind and the fixed automatic guidance by power from the treadle. The invention has been thouroughly tested, and in very extensive use throughout the Eastern, Western and some of the middle States. Its novel features are expressed in its name.

It is really two machines combined in one, making either the lock stitch or button-hole stitch, as occasion may require. It is at the same time simple in construction, comparatively noiseless in operation, and very easily understood. Of its distinct features it should be mentioned that the "feed" is adjustable to suit the weight or thickness of the cloth, by raising or lowering, thus preventing any injury to delicate fabrics, hence it will work with equal facility on light and heavy material. The tension admits of such nice adjustment, and with such ease and certainty, that one of the great difficulties with all other machines is entirely avoided. Taking the thread from a short deep bobbin secures uniformity in the tension. The shuttle riding on the "race" is subject to no wear, and requires no oiling, by which the thread would otherwise be soiled.

The machine is made of the best material, and all are warranted to give satisfaction in certainty of action, strength and durability.

The agency for this well known machine will be removed on Monday to No. 178 Liberty street, near Market, where Mr. Espy, the agent, will be glad to show those who want to buy a machine, the advantages the American Button-hole and Oxer-seeming Machine has over all others. Call and examine it before purchasing.